

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

MAKING BUSINESS OF BENEVOLENCE.

By John D. Rockefeller.

It takes a practical mind to make a fortune. Men have often said in my hearing, "Oh, how I wish I were rich! If I had money I should do this great work or that." Now, those men will never be rich. They haven't got the purpose and practical bent of mind for it. They think of the fruits of victory without the struggle. It is necessary to fix the mind pretty firmly upon the making of money before it is possible to plan its spending. I remember clearly when the financial plan—if I may call it so—of my life was formed. I was in Ohio, under the ministrations of a dear old minister who preached, "Get money; get it honestly, and then give it wisely." I wrote that down in a little book. I have the little book yet, with that writing in it. I have tried ever since to "get money honestly and to give it wisely."

There is a great deal of folly shown in the distribution of benevolence. If substance is a trust, then it is very serious business, this matter of dispensing it. One can't simply get rid of it and have a free conscience. A responsibility attaches to the distribution. I have an idea on that point, to this effect: Let us have benevolent trusts—corporations to manage the business of benevolence.

SMALL TOWN IDEAL PLACE TO LIVE.

By Milton Starr.

Some people in happy circumstances are unhappy. Many who are better off in their small town would like to live in a large one. Bigness does not mean happiness. It does not insure content, which is essential to happiness. The town of 8,000 almost anywhere in the agricultural regions of this country is more favorable as a place of residence than is the average town of 50,000 or larger. It is cleaner and healthier. It has a better class of people. The average of intelligence and of character is higher. If the small town is without saloons it has that distinct advantage over others, large and small, which have, and the larger towns usually have the saloon and the evils which congregate about it. The small town has no considerable vicious element, whereas that element rules many of the larger towns. The air of the small town is clear and pure; that of the big town sometimes is loaded with smoke and soot and burdened with the bad odors of dirty streets. The small town has as good schools, as good churches, as good teachers, and as good preachers and recognition in the home and society does not depend so much upon money. There is less snobbery and dissipation. There is a juster recognition of personal worth. At the same time the conveniences and luxuries of life are to be enjoyed, and living is cheaper.

The word that is to be spoken to the people of the small town is the word of appeal to make the best of natural advantage. If they are to go into manufacture, economy dictates what they must be. If abundant raw materials exist and if there is practically unlimited local

demand for the product, it is a clear case. If there is great local demand, while transportation cuts small figure in the cost of the product, it may pay. Those things settle themselves when men of means are weaned of speculation abroad and are satisfied with modest returns of money invested at home.

MEASURE IMPOSES YOKE OF IRON.

By Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis.

Consider that all schemes of living based on pleasure, sensual vanity or worldliness impose on men a yoke of iron. If the biography of epicureans tells us anything, if the lamp of experience throws any light on the path of life, then the way of worldly pleasure is a thorny way, a steep path, and pleasure's yoke is a yoke of iron. Strangely enough, if many people were to serve Christ with half the zeal and self-sacrifice that they serve vanity, frivolity and sensual delights, they would exhibit zeal that would give them a place in the book of martyrs.

The time has come when some speak of the big, splendid virtues of a former generation as old-fashioned virtues. Well, the old-fashioned flowers in a mother's garden are the sweetest flowers that ever grew. We never will outgrow the virtues of our fathers that were rooted in faith, matured on courage, illustrated in a struggle for liberty, and compacted in the laws and institutions of the land. These poor, silly, restless folk that want to cast off the yoke of their fathers choose yokes of iron. They want an easy yoke. But when it is too late they find the yoke is iron, and that the shoulders are worn raw, that the feet are cut, and the heart is broken, and that hope is dead.

GHOSTS DOMINATE THE WORLD.

By Rev. Dr. Frank Crane.

In Ibsen's play, "Ghosts," Mrs. Alving claims, upon discovering the evil bent of her son, and realizing that it is traceable to the father, that she seems to bear ghosts. Extending her thought, she adds that she feels that her own so-called principles are but ghosts. Ghosts, she cries, fill the earth, thick as the sands of the sea; she sees them between the lines of the newspaper, they dominate the world—ghosts of dead creeds, dead passions, dead convictions. Ibsen was more than a morbid breaker of convictions—he was a master and knew life. He perceived the truth that men's minds are controlled not by reason so much as by the long gray arms of vanished reasons; not by living, intelligent convictions so much as by the crystallized power of dead convictions; not by voluntary will, but by automatic institutions.

We are born into a hug-ridden world. We find all the prizes of life mortgaged by our fathers' fears. We are bidden to conform or die. To revolt wildly at all of this is folly; for the ghosts are too strong for us, and we fight as they who beat the air, only to make ourselves ridiculous. But the way to freedom is to find the truth and sell it not, to cling to it, to follow it unwaveringly, better, to find, love and follow that strong Son of God, who is truth's self. Following Him we come ever into wider chambers, and last to freedom.

IN THE WASTE-BASKET.

IN THE WASTE-BASKET.

By John D. Rockefeller.

The recent death of Miss Julia Bryant, the daughter of William Cullen Bryant, has called forth a number of reminiscences of the poet and his family. Although always kindly, Bryant was not a man of winning personality. He was too dignified. But at home he could unbend; with his children and their intimate friends he could occasionally even romp. With strange children the poet, perhaps being a little shy of them, became even more than usually dignified, with the result of reducing them to solemn and hopeless good.

"I always, in my infantile mind," confessed a lady who knew him slightly in her childhood, "connected him vaguely with the Old Testament, and revered him accordingly. Such a beard and such a brow were his as I knew only in Biblical illustrations depicting Methuselah and Jeremiah. It would have shocked me, I am sure, to see him laugh."

With another little girl, whom he knew better, however, he often laughed, and used to perch her on his desk to listen to her amusing chatter. When he had had enough of it, and wished to resume his writing, he would put her in the big waste paper basket, carry it outdoors, and merrily tip her out on the grass.

His own girls were at that time grown up, but it was a method of closing a conversation first practiced upon them. Sometimes, too, he used the same receptacle to hold a daughter too small to be overconversational, but large enough to irksomely demand amusement. Dropped in among the scraps, she would be happy for a long time, crooning to herself and tearing bits of paper into smaller bits.

Not until the crooning stopped did her father need to give her any further attention, but silence was a signal not to be disregarded, for it meant that she was, by no means figuratively, exercising her literary taste upon his latest discarded poem. Her opinion it was never possible to extract; but the poem it was—more or less chewed—and it was removed from her mouth as rapidly as possible, and the little lady supplied with some other plaything less tempting or more digestible.

The Common Danger.

We have been used to hear that while the fear of dangerous negroes made it hard for white children in the South to get to school, the negro children were not in danger, and going to school without fear of risk had on that account an educational advantage over the white children. A Southern woman who writes to the American Magazine about race relations in the South touches on this point to say that the dangerous negroes are danger to all women and girls, white or black. And the negro children go to school in groups, as the white children do, and that the negro women, like white women, in the South recognize that it is not safe to go far from home unaccompanied. This statement has probably in its favor, and for various reasons sounds true. It was worth making, the more so that we do not remember

to have seen it in print before. We

have all along known and deplored the peril to the white women and children, but no one before this has thought it worth while to mention that the negro women and girls were in any danger. The reason why this ought to be known is that a common danger is a strong tie, and the blacks and whites in the South are developing antagonisms so fast that no tie that remains ought to be ignored. After the Atlanta riot decent people, white and black, got together to discuss preventive measures. That was the right way. Shot gun methods will only increase their peril.—*Harper's Weekly*.

Gasoline, but Good Smoke.

The tendency to preserve relics of absent ones sometimes results in odd complications, if the experience of a man who visited a West Philadelphia home recently may be taken as an example.

He had been ushered into a small sitting room until the master of the house should be at liberty to see him. He took a chair, and, noticing a corn cob pipe on a shelf, picked it up, found it about half filled with tobacco, lit and smoked.

When the tobacco was exhausted he put the pipe back on the shelf and waited for his host. The latter came in, their business was soon finished, and then the host explained that most of the articles in the room were presented exactly as the son of the house had left them when he went to Europe to study, several years before. "Here, for instance, is his pipe," he said, "still half loaded, just as he laid it down when he was last at home. It gives his mother and myself great pleasure to think that these things have not been used or touched since he went away, as if he were coming back to finish his smoke. Sentiment, of course, but it consoles us."

The visitor naturally felt his scruples conduct too deeply to mention the fact that he had finished the absent son's smoke.—*Philadelphia Record*.

Habits Are Everlasting.

The fact that within the past twenty years two-thirds of the uneventfulness in railroad tracks has been done away with on certain lines was discussed at a recent meeting of the American Academy of Sciences.

The improvement has been brought about principally through new designs and methods of manufacture of rails. A "track indicator" car, traveling twenty or thirty miles an hour, sums up the inequalities, the "ups and downs" in the rails for each mile traversed. Formerly the "total inequality" per mile amounted to six or seven feet, even for the best roads; now it has been reduced to only eighteen or twenty-inches, and this remnant is said to be due to dents in the rails.

It has been pointed out that the improvement, which may be carried farther, brings with it heavier locomotives and cars, longer trains and higher speed.

Better Yet.

"I suppose you had the six best pillars with you at the seashore?"

"No; but I had the six best tellers the greater part of the time"—*Houston Post*.

Much that passes for patience is simply laziness.

No idle person recognizes the rights of busy people.

PROSPERITY OF THE WICKED.

By Henry A. Cope.

"For I was envious at the foolish when I saw the prosperity of the wicked."—*Ps. lxxiiii, 3.*

Some saints have lost a lot of sleep worrying over the prosperity of the wicked and some sinners have made themselves ridiculous boasting over their immunity from adversity. It has seemed strange to the saints that the Omnipotent, who hates sin, should allow so many of the good things of this world to fall into the hands of the unworthy; if they had a chance they could tell where they would be much better bestowed.

It is true that there are many bad men who have plenty of money, lands, and other possessions; it is true that there are many thoroughly good men and women who do not have even as much as they seem to need. But it is also true that the snarling, clamorous voice of envy ever is ready to assert that a man must have sold his soul to the devil one because he has secured some measure of success.

The saints are not all poor; the sinners are not all rich. Riches are not at all an index to character or to worth. The moral order of the universe does not have to justify itself by the precise and equitable division of dollars.

The indictment of Providence on account of the prosperity of the wicked simply indicates the tendency of us all to measure all things by the money standard.

Who is the prosperous man? There is a world of difference between being personally prosperous and being the nominal possessor of things that are prosperous in themselves. A poor kind of a man may own a rich farm and a man may be rich in himself while getting his living off a poor farm or at a poor job.

Prosperity must be measured by the person and not by his possessions. We answer the question, "How much is a man worth?" By quoting figures and bank account. But we know well that many a man said to be worth millions is actually not worth 10 cents in himself, not in his own character adding one mite to the world's wealth.

What are you, the real self, worth? Is your life prosperous? Is your heart getting richer? Are your sympathies broadening, your ideals and hopes becoming worth more to you and to the world? Even though you had all those things which you envy others, would not your prosperity still depend on yourself? Can any other than yourself make you essentially either richer or poorer?

This is not a plea for men to be content with poverty; to every man belongs that share of this world's things which he shall earn by the investment of himself in the world. Religion does not mean the love of poverty nor the insipid spurting of lies and vanities. The enlarging and enriching of this world of things in the sacred duty of every man.

But how foolish are we who judge only by that which is on the surface, who talk about the injustice of a world in which bad men can get so many good things and fail to see that no bad man ever came in sight of the real good of anything, while no good man can be hindered from or deprived of the enduring and satisfying good of life.

The man himself is the secret of prosperity or adversity. He determines whether his life shall be rich or poor. Into the great game of life no element of chance enters; we are not the puppets of blind forces which in malignant sport lift us up or toss us down; we will for ourselves whether we take the good or lose it, whether we will have heaven or let it go.

No man ever lived toward things that are better, really sought the things that are best, without enriching himself. No man, rich in friendship, beauty, and the deep, quick joys of life ever had reason to envy the one who had set his heart on things and thus had bought them.

The thing to be coveted is character. The prosperity first to be sought is that which is personal. The standard by which to measure men and their success is a spiritual one. Today is not a sentence from Jesus or a thought from Emerson worth more to us than any check that can be signed on Wall street.

Two Tragedies.

A poet had a wife and the wife had little to eat. After several weeks of effort to get money wherewith to purchase food she ran away with a cab driver who owned his outfit and acted as though he owned the city.

"The blow will kill him," cried people. "She has ruined her career."

It didn't kill him, for he turned his sorrow into a sonnet that he sold for \$5, and reviewers said that the font of inspiration had at last been opened to him.

RELIGIOUS VALUE OF THINGS.

By Pleasant Hunter.

I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth.—*Genesis ix, 12.*

Noah has just been promised that the earth shall never again be destroyed by a flood. The promise is sealed—the seal being the rainbow. A common thing is thus made to serve a religious purpose by associating a religious ideal therewith.

There is a principle here which, applied by man in the everyday work of life, would give that work a larger meaning for man than it now has. The reason for doing always determines the value of doing. He who tries his best to do, but fails, deserves the same praise or blame as though he had done. Abraham did not get possession of the promised land, but he put into his attempt at getting a spirit which made it as worthy as though he had gotten.

It has been pointed out that the improvement, which may be carried farther, brings with it heavier locomotives and cars, longer trains and higher speed.

"What was your sin?" asked the sympathetic passenger, "that it is punished by external exile?"

"Sir," answered the tearful man pitiably, "it was not sin, it was folly."

I was a judge at the baby show."—*Florida Times Union*.

Much that passes for patience is simply laziness.

No idle person recognizes the rights of busy people.

HYMNS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW.

Walking with God.

O, Master, let me walk with thee In lowly paths of service free;

Tell me thy secret; help me bear The strain of toil, the fret of care.

Help me the slow of heart to move

By some clear winning word of love;

Teach me thy ways to the homeward way.

Teach me thy patience! still with me In closer, dearer company.

In work that keeps faith sweet and strong,

In trust that triumphs over wrong.

In hope that sends a shining ray

In peace that only thou canst give.

With thee, O Master, let me live.

Mr. W. P. Thurston, a successful hog grower and feeder, says that salt and wood ashes should be given to hogs frequently in order to keep them in good healthy condition.

For the cabbage worms, sprinkle white lime on the leaves, with air-slacked lime, salt or fine dust. All are good and, of course, no harmful results can follow. Many dislike using poison on the cabbage.

If the complaining farmer will compare notes with the city fellow who gets \$2,000 a year, but has to buy everything he needs, he may be surprised to learn the amount of salary he is actually getting.

When selecting corn for table use, leave an early ear on a stalk that produces two ears, for seed; in this way one can bring the crop on earlier each succeeding year. If the corn isn't a good variety, don't save seed.

Common things are made to serve a religious purpose by bringing to the use of them a religious motive. A religious motive brought to the use of other common things will make them serve a religious purpose also. Everything with which the hand of man has to do, the divine hand had to do with first. He made the raw material, man makes the finished product. The true view to take of every legitimate work is that it is an opportunity to help complete the work of creation. The right motive put into what we do will give it something of the same look belonging to what He has done. The great end of life is moral, and every necessary work has a bearing on that end.

There is vastly more for men in the place of toll than health or wealth or enjoyment. And the bow in the clouds, the clover, provided the man is properly cared for and handled back upon the land. That is a case where you "eat your cake and have it too."

DON'T FOOL CHURCHMEN.

Don't go into details in confessing your sins. The Lord knows more about them than you can remember.

Don't shout "Amen," unless you are willing to back it up with what you are and have. The Lord prefers approval that means something.

Don't try to attract the attention of men in the discharge of your religious duties. Such conduct only makes men smile and the devil laugh aloud.

Don't for a moment imagine that you are greater in the sight of the Lord because of your wealth; unless you use your money in relieving the distress of your fellow men.

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, DEC. 12

Local and Neighborhood News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondences, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

Subscribers take Notice

On and after the first day of January, 1908, the subscription price of the AVALANCHE will be \$1.50 per year payable in advance. The price of paper is higher than ever before known, and the cost of all material used in the printing business has advanced to such an extent that this action is an imperative necessity if the paper is to be kept even self sustaining, to say nothing of any profit. All subscriptions received before January 1st, whether new or renewals will be at \$1.00 per year.

A new advertising schedule will also be made for the coming year.

Every subscriber to the AVALANCHE is requested to look at the date on his paper this week, and to read the notice above.

For fire insurance see R. W. Brink.

Be in the lookout for Hathaway's new stock of Xmas goods.

G. W. Marsh of Holly is visiting his sister, Mrs. Hadley.

Go to C. J. Hathaway for Edison phonographs and records.

Men's mackinaw jackets \$1.50 sold for \$2.75. Bell's big sale at Gaylord.

The prices are as small as the assortment is large at Sorenson's Furniture store.

Look up our subscription offers, and arrange for your next years reading at once.

Men's and boy's heavy winter caps 21 cents at Bell's big sale at Gaylord.

Give me your order for a nice song bird for Xmas. Come and see what I have to offer. VICTOR SALLING.

Mercury registered at two degrees below zero yesterday morning and we had about three inches of snow.

Remarkably fine goods at a remarkably low price at Sorenson's Furniture store.

FOR SALE—A pair of heavy sleighs as good as new. Price \$15. N. P. Olson.

FOR SALE—A span of good ponies good drivers and good workers, cheap for cash. H. Funk, Pere Cheney.

Men's fleeced underwear 35 cents at Bell's big sale at Gaylord.

FOR SALE—A fine young team, half brothers, closely matched, good drivers and good workers, sound and all right. O. PALMER.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price, call at the AVALANCHE office.

Wool socks 12¢ cents. Wool pants worth \$2 now 45 cents. How is that? Bell's big sale at Gaylord.

FOR SALE—N 1/2 of S E 1/4 Sec. 32 Town 27 north, Range 1 west, 80 acres. By Dey & Powers, Springport, Mich.

A few cases of measles in mild form are reported in the village. Take good care of the kids and avoid their catching cold.

Ladies' fine handkerchiefs 2, 4, and 7 cents, all worth three times as much. Bell's men's heavy fleeced shirts 35c. at Bell's big sale at Gaylord.

Every farmer should own a modern feed cooker, large enough to heat water at killing time, or to cook all the hogs want before, and can be used in the house or out doors. We have one but little used, good as new, enquire at this office.

Our city fathers have installed two more street lamps on Michigan Ave. at the intersections of Peninsular Ave. and Cedar street.

Xmas neckwear, gloves, shirts, mufflers, fancy vests, umbrellas, sweaters, all yours at about 1/2 off former price. Bell's fur coats, mittens, caps at any reasonable offer. Bell's big sale at Gaylord.

WANTED—10 cedar cutters. 3 cts unpeeled posts. 5 cents ties in round. Board \$4. week. Good place. Come immediately. Dickinson's Ranch near Lovell.

LOS—Saturday evening somewhere on "main street" a gold belt pin. Finder will kindly return same at Mrs. M. Hanan and receive reward.

We begin a continued story in this issue, in supplement form, which will be duplicated for four successive weeks. It is headed "Sale of State Tax Lands," and will be perused with interest by all taxpayers. Read it very carefully and see if any of your lands are included in the

Ladies' furs and muffs at from \$1.50 Bell's big sale at Gaylord.

A Garland Air Tight Heater for sale. Price \$10. A bargain for some one. Inquire at this office.

Members of the W. R. C. take notice. Election of officers at the next regular meeting, Sat. 14. All members are requested to be present.

Shoes for men, ladies and children at a saving of 25 cents 50¢ Bell's at Gaylord.

The change from warm spring showers Monday, to snow blizzards Tuesday, was more than enough to effect the temper of a saint.

Canary Birds Imported Hars Canary, St. Andrewsburg Canary, English Canary, also many other kinds of song and fancy birds for sale. Victor Salling.

Edgar Dyer was with the Buckley Independent Base Ball Club during the season. He pitched 47 games and lost 5.

Canvas Gloves 4, 7 and 9 cents at Bell's big sale at Gaylord.

LOST—A ladies pocket book with about \$4 in money. Finder please return to this office and receive reward.

Our holiday stock—highest in quality—broadest in variety—fairest in price, at Sorenson's furniture store.

Boys' knee pants at 15 cents at Bell's big sale. Boys' waists all sizes 15 cents at Bell's big sale. Ladies' kimono in the newest oriental patterns, \$1.25 value now \$0.67 at Bell's big sale at Gaylord.

Notice our supplement this week, giving a list of the lands in Crawford County to be sold for the tax of 1905 and previous years. Do not destroy it until you are certain that none of your lands are included.

Men's fine suits all to match, coats and vest for \$2.75 at Bell's big sale at Gaylord.

Grayling Rebekah Lodge 352, I. O. O. F., elected the following officers for the ensuing term: N. G., Marie Jensen; V. G., Carrie Pratt; Sec'y, Anna Isenbauer; Treas., Esther Kraus.

The Valhalla Club met last Friday evening at the home of Miss Goldie E. Pond; a very enjoyable evening was spent and a dainty lunch served. The girls are very busy with their play, which they will have during the Christmas holidays. Watch for the date.

Ladies' hose 6 and 8 cents, men's 4 and 7 cents Bell's big sale at Gaylord.

The Ladies' Union of the Presbyterian church will have an Experience social at the home of Mrs. O. R. Flukins on Wednesday evening Dec. 18th. An invitation is extended to all who care to earn a little money and come and tell their experience. Light refreshments will be served.

Crawford Hive, 690, L. O. T. M. M. elected the following officers at their last meeting: Commander, Emma Amos; Lieut. Com., Bertha Oaks; R. K., Anna Isenbauer; F. K., Clarissa Taylor; Chaplain, Belle Crandall; M. A., Margaret Burton; Sergeant, Amanda Tyler; Sentinel, Rose Ballof; Picket, Saloma Simpason; Organist, Grace Filkins.

Trunks and traveling bags, suit cases at cut prices at Bell's big sale at Gaylord.

We have received 100 books from the state library, to use for six months in the Grayling township library. These books are free of charge and every one is invited to read them. Library open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings 6 to 8 and Saturday afternoon 2 to 5 o'clock.

Mrs. Wimslow, Librarian.

Don't come to us, if you want a white buckwheat flour (of corn flour and wheat) But if you want the pure, dark, old-fashioned article, we have it. Milled so as to retain the sweet honey flavor of the old-fashioned buckwheat cake. Try a 10 pound sack at 43 cents today. Guaranteed Pure. South Side Market.

S. S. Phelps, Prop.

Have you been at the big sale now in progress at Bell's? Everybody should go to Bell's. The big sale is in full blast and clothing, shoes, furnishings, fur coats and etc., are now to be had at least as wholesale prices. Bell of Gaylord.

Word is received here from St. Louis, Mo., that Mrs. J. L. Hanner had undergone a surgical operation for the removal of a tumor, and was lying in a condition absolutely hopeless. Her many personal friends here will mourn her loss.

Word is received here of the sudden death, yesterday, of Charles Coleson at Bay City. He was a M. C. Conductor and formerly resided here and returned to Bay City last spring on account of failing health.

After an investigation of the affairs of the Chelsea bank and State Treasurer Glazier, Governor Warner has asked the resignation of that officer who flatly refused, claiming that the state was amply secured for every dollar of its money, which would be paid as well as all depositors in full. The friends of the governor think they see politics in the move.

A letter from Rev. A. C. Kildegaard announces that he will be home in time for the regular services in the Danish Lutheran church. He is happy that he reached his father's bedside before his death, who though very weak, retained his clear mind until the end and passed over the river with prayers of thanksgiving, and uttered blessings for his wife and children.

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Let all else go. Come to this grand Bargain Feast and get your share of all the good things that are being slaughtered without mercy or regard as to their real value. It's on everybody's tongue that "if you buy of Bell, you're buying well," and shrewd shoppers have found it out.

We might go on and write a whole book about this grandest of all sales, but spend 5 minutes in the store, and you can grasp more quickly the wonderful enormity of the money saving opportunity at your very door. Why, it would pay you to borrow money at 7%, then come to Bell's and purchase your wants and double your money.

Remember well that no reasonable offer will be refused, as the money must be raised. Sale will continue until these \$6.65 dollars are in Bell's till, and if you let the chance slip it is your unpardonable fault. FREE, so you will always remember this extraordinary sale, we will sweeten things up by presenting every customer with a box of French chocolates. Tell the good news to your friends, they will press you. Make no mistake, look for the Big Yellow Banner, and you are right. It is not a grand chance to purchase suits, overcoats, gloves, rubbers, underwear of all kinds at less than cost of raw material.

BELL, Gaylord, Wolverine.

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A Whole Family.

Rev. L. A. Dunlap, Mount Vernon, Mo., says: "My children were afflicted with a cough resulting from measles, my wife with a cough that had prevented her sleeping more or less for five years, and Warner's White Wine of Tar has cured them all." For sale at Central Drug Store.

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You are cordially invited to join with us in celebrating SABO day in our store. It promises to be a big event. SABO BLEND Coffee will be served FREE to everybody, experts will tell how it is roasted and blended how we should make it, etc; they will also tell us why it is better than the other medium priced coffees. You should not fail to drop in, if but for a few minutes on Saturday, Dec. 14. Salling Hanson Co., Grayling.

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Imperative business calling us to Chicago last week, prevented our attendance at the Farmers' Institute, which we regret, but are glad to know that the meeting was a pronounced success in every respect, showing the increasing interest in agriculture in this county. The re-election of S. B. Brodt as president proves that his work was satisfactory for the past year, and but a well deserved compliment.

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Mrs. Wimslow, Librarian.

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Don't come to us, if you want a white buckwheat flour (of corn flour and wheat) But if you want the pure, dark, old-fashioned article, we have it. Milled so as to retain the sweet honey flavor of the old-fashioned buckwheat cake. Try a 10 pound sack at 43 cents today. Guaranteed Pure. South Side Market.

—

S. S. Phelps, Prop.

—

Have you been at the big sale now in progress at Bell's? Everybody should go to Bell's. The big sale is in full blast and clothing, shoes, furnishings, fur coats and etc., are now to be had at least as wholesale prices. Bell of Gaylord.

—

Word is received here from St. Louis, Mo., that Mrs. J. L. Hanner had undergone a surgical operation for the removal of a tumor, and was lying in a condition absolutely hopeless. Her many personal friends here will mourn her loss.

—

David Parker, of Fayette, N. Y., who lost a foot at Gettysburg, writes: "Electric Bitterns have done me more good than any medicine I ever took. For several years I had stomach trouble, and paid out much money for medicines to little purpose, until I began taking Electric Bitterns. I would not take \$300 for what they have done for me." Grand tonic for the aged and for female weaknesses. Great alterative and body builder; best of all for lame back and weak kidneys. Guaranteed by A. M. Lewis druggist. 50¢.

—

Presbyterian Church.

Sabbath December 8, 1907.

Preaching service 10:30 a. m. Subj. "The day we Live in." Esther 4: 14.

Sabbath School at 11:45 a. m.

C. E. meeting, Sunday evening at 6 p. m.

Evening service at 7:00. Subj.

"Where do we stand?" Matt. 20: 6.

T. C. C. of Presbyterian church

meets every Tuesday at 7:30 p. m.

Cottage Prayer meeting Thursday evening, 7:00 p. m., with Miss Williams

Bible Study class Friday at 6 p. m.

with Miss Williams.

—

Sabbath morning Dec. 22nd, there

will be a union service of the Sunday school and congregation at 10:30.

Parents are requested to help their

children to make an extra effort to be

at the church at 10:15 in order that

the class books may be marked be-

The Avalanche

S. PALMER, Publisher.

SAVING, MICHIGAN.

BIG CRIME WAVE IN ST. JOSEPH

Twenty Hold-Ups, One Murder and Three Suicides in Single Day.

There were twenty hold-ups by masked men, one man was killed and three persons committed suicide in St. Joseph, Mich., during a recent twenty-four hours. Half of the police force has been put in citizens' clothes, orders have been issued to arrest all suspicious persons found on the streets after midnight and the police station is being filled with suspects. Because he refused to pay for a round of drinks James Stevens was struck on the head by J. B. Duncan, son of a prominent Democratic politician. Stevens fell dead. Duncan surrendered. While guests were assembling for a reception at the home of W. F. Hacker, Edith Wise, employed by Hacker, drank carbolic acid and died a few minutes later. William Sparks, a locomotive engineer, in spite of the protests of his wife and five children, cut his throat, dying half an hour later. F. M. Fyson, a farmer, swallowed carbolic acid in the presence of his family and died.

ASCENDS IN BIG KITE AIRSHIP.

Lieutenant Seeliger Makes Flight in Bell's Invention.

The tetrahedral kite Cygnet, the airship invention of Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, made a successful ascent above the waters of the Bras d'Or lakes, C. B. where Prof. Bell's summer home and experimental laboratory are located. Carrying Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge of the United States army, the big kite soared aloft with remarkable ease and maintained its pose without accident, while it was towed along above the water by a small steam launch. To the group of experimenters associated with Prof. Bell this performance of the kite was regarded as entirely satisfactory. Thus far the Cygnet has not been furnished with a motor for self-propulsion, although a space for such a motor was provided.

CAN FIND NO WORK IN TEXAS.

Hundreds of Immigrants Will Be Sent Back to Europe.

The North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American steamship companies have issued orders not to ticket any more home-seeking immigrants for the southwestern gateway until industrial and financial conditions in the Texas country are improved. This is the result of unloading in Galveston several hundred aliens who, not being able to find work, have become public charges. There are 500 of these scattered over the State, who will have to be returned to Europe at the expense of the steamship companies, and nearly 600 more arrived the other day.

FIND PROFIT IN HIGHER WAGES.

Independent Coke Operators Decide to Employ Only Americans.

Independent cokemakers of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville district have decided to decrease the price of producing the coke by increasing the price of their wares. The day of the foreigner has passed, and herefore none but Americans born or naturalized citizens of the United States will be employed about the 20,700 crews of the independent operators. To these Americans will be paid higher wages, than was paid to the foreigners, but the operators expect to decrease the cost of production.

Train Bandit Bars Theft.

Peter F. Ritter, who is said to have been an agent of Secret Service Agent William J. Burns and is now held in San Francisco on a charge of larceny, has secured a confession from John Worthington of complicity in the robbery of the Great Northern train in Montana several months ago, in which between \$50,000 and \$60,000 in coin and currency was stolen.

Peculiar Damage Suit.

Miss Fanny Silver alleges that a sledge hammer flew off its handle and struck her in the face, breaking her nose and knocking out two teeth, in a suit for \$10,000 damages against the lessees of the New American theater, New York. The hammer was wielded by the heroine of the play in defending herself from the villain.

Crime Rules in New York.

That more burglaries and robberies have occurred in New York during the last sixty days than at any other like period in the history of the city is the statement of the agents of half a dozen burglary insurance companies. The loss amounted to \$15,000,000.

Passes Race Separation Bill.

By a vote of 95 to 19, with four members absent, the "Jim Crow" measure providing for separate coaches and waiting rooms for the white and negro races was passed by the lower house of the Oklahoma Legislature.

New York's Blue Sunday.

New York has had its first "blue" Sunday, amusements of all kinds being closed. A movement is under way to modify the law, so that some forms of amusements will be permitted.

Oscar II, of Sweden Dead.

Gustave V. has taken oath as King of Sweden while the whole nation is bowed in grief for the death of Oscar II.

Call for Republican Convention.

The official call for the Republican national convention, to be held in Chicago June 10, has been issued by Washington.

Either Taft or Roosevelt.

Walter Wellman in a dispatch from Washington says that President Roosevelt will accept a renomination by the Republican convention in case the nomination of Taft, which he greatly desires, is found to be permissible.

Closing of Kansas City Bank.

The National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City, Mo., failed to open its doors Thursday, and is in the hands of the national bank examiner. The bank is one of the oldest there and is the largest financial institutions in the city.

Japs Stop Coote's Exodus.

Edouard Lemieux, Canadian minister of labor, held a long conference with Viscount Bhayandar, minister of foreign affairs in Tokyo. He received verbal assurances of the limitation of Japanese emigration. He will be given full details of plans on his return.

Five Years for Wife Beater.

Five years in prison and a fine of \$1,000 is the penalty John Nathan must pay for wife beating. The sentence—the maximum provided by the law—was imposed by Justice Dowling in the Supreme Court of New York.

AMBASSADOR SUMMONED HOME.

Aoki to Give Inside Facts to the Mikado.

Ambassador Aoki has been summoned to Japan by his government to explain personally and in detail the precise situation in this country in regard to Japanese immigration. When this mission has been fulfilled he is to return to Washington. The ambassador has been making a careful inquiry, on his own account, and through the various Japanese consular officers, into the extent of the reported fear toward Japanese immigrants in certain sections of the United States. Baron Ishii, one of the secretaries of the Japanese interior, has made an investigation, not only in California, Oregon and Washington, but also in British Columbia, upon which he has based a special report to his government. It is believed that the intention of the Japanese government is in summoning Viscount Aoki to Tokyo to obtain from him information which Baron Ishii could not have acquired during his short stay in America regarding the attitude of the administration, with special reference to the measures recently adopted by Japan to restrict the departure of the coolie element for America. Japan also desires a forecast of the likelihood of legislation for the exclusion of the Japanese. At the embassy it is stated that Viscount Aoki probably will leave Washington for Tokyo by way of San Francisco or Victoria about a fortnight, a period which he has communicated to the President and Secretary Root. There is no intimation that he is not to return to Washington.

MRS. BRADLEY SET FREE.

Jury Holds Her Not Guilty of Murder of Ex-Senator.

"Not guilty" was the verdict rendered by the jury in Washington in the case of Mrs. Anna M. Bradley, charged with the murder of former Senator Arthur M. Brown, of Utah, at a hotel in that city Dec. 8, 1900. Amid the applause of a crowd that filled the courtroom, Mrs. Bradley, eyes tear-dimmed, was discharged from custody. Throughout the deliberations of the jury, into whose hands the case was given by Justice Stafford in United States Criminal Court, stood 11 to 1 for acquittal. On the final ballot Juror Julius H. Prigg, who was holding out for some punishment, yielded. The judge thanked the jury for the manner in which it had performed its duty and the jury through its foreman expressed to the court and counsel its thanks for the consideration and courtesy shown. The jury was then discharged. Mrs. Bradley expressed gratitude over the outcome of the trial, and when asked what plans she had, replied that there was little mapped out.

NO THIRD TERM, SAY SENATORS.

Two Call on Roosevelt and Are Convinced He Will Not Run.

Senators Aldrich and Crane, after a call on President Roosevelt Tuesday night, are convinced that he will not accept the nomination for President for a third term. Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island and Senator Crane of Massachusetts are the two strongest Republicans in the Senate from the Eastern States. Like most of the other Senators there have been of the impression either that the President was covinced at his own nomination, or at least that he was weakening in his determination to decline the honor. The conference convinced them that he would not be a candidate, and, although there was no direct quotation of the President, and it was not intimated that he had reiterated his famous declaration made on election night in 1900, the word was passed around the Senate that Aldrich and Crane had sounded the President successfully and were convinced that he would not run under any circumstances.

THORNLESS CACTUS LATE DIET.

Scientist Tryng It and Declares It in Great Fruit.

In an effort to prove that thornless cactus, as an article of diet, contains properties sufficient to enable a man to continue working eighteen hours a day, Dr. Elton Elbert London of Los Angeles, Calif., well known as a scientific lecturer, has been for several days subsisting exclusively upon cactus, supplemented by a few nuts and a small quantity of celery. The leaves of the plant are eaten as greens or fried and the fruit is raw or cooked. A stenographer and secretary with Dr. London, constitute a "cactus squad," which will continue on this novel diet for a period of two weeks. Because of the scarcity of thornless cactus the common species of the plant will be largely employed in the test.

EXPRESS WRECK: 12 INJURED.

East-Bound Pennsylvania Train in Smash-Up.

The Atlantic express train No. 8, eastbound on the Pennsylvania railroad was wrecked a few minutes after it had left the Union station in Pittsburgh. Twelve passengers were injured. The wreck was caused by either a frozen switch or a too hasty throwing of the switch, it is said, with the result that two Pullman cars were thrown from the tracks and were side-wiped by two express cars that were being shifted into the station.

CALLED TO DOOR AND SHOT.

Resident of Kansas City, Kans., Killed by Two Robbers.

Herbert L. Puryear, a house painter, was called to the door of his home in Kansas City, Kans., late Wednesday night and shot by one of two robbers. He died early the next day. Puryear exchanged shots with the men, and it is believed he wounded one of them. They escaped.

Explosion Kills 400 Miners.

Four hundred miners are known to have been killed by an explosion of black damp, or methane, in mines Nos. 6 and 8 of the Consolidated Coal Company of Baltimore at Monongah, W. Va. Five men escaped, more dead than alive, through air shafts. Hope for their recovery is entertained.

Labour Leader Dies of Wounds.

Edward Cohen of Lynn, president of the Massachusetts State branch of the American Federation of Labor, who was one of three prominent labor leaders arrested by an insane man in the statehouse in Boston, died at the Massachusetts general hospital.

Bryan Opens His Campaign.

William Jennings Bryan, in firing his first big gun in his campaign for the presidency, declared in Freeport, Ill., that the platform of 1900 has been thoroughly vindicated by subsequent events and tendencies.

Boilermakers Seek to Monopolize.

W. J. Metcalf, secretary of the inland waterways commission, at dinner of the Geographical Society in Chicago said railroads menace the nation by monopoly of land and water ways, and urged action to avert revolution.

Five Years for Wife Beater.

Five years in prison and a fine of \$1,000 is the penalty John Nathan must pay for wife beating. The sentence—the maximum provided by the law—was imposed by Justice Dowling in the Supreme Court of New York.

NEW WHIRLWIND GEM ROBBERY

White Women Engage Jeweler Gothic Thieves More Through Flies.

A new development in burglary was displayed the other day when Abraham Bohler's Jewelry store in West 116th street, New York, was robbed of jewelry said to be valued at \$5,000, while Bohler was in the store. Bohler had dressed his show window by piling up a number of boxes and covering them with black cloth. On this cloth valuable jewelry was displayed. Several times Bohler thought he heard rats in the floor, but paid little attention to the scratching noise. Presently, while he was waiting on customers in the rear of the store, a friend came in to talk with Bohler who had removed the jewelry from the window. The jeweler rushed to the window. Almost every article of value had disappeared. Investigation showed that the robbers had entered the cellar under the store, cut a hole two feet square in the floor under the boxes, climbed up into one of the boxes by means of a ladder, cut a small hole through the top of the box, slit the black cloth and picked the pieces of jewelry out of the window without difficulty. Two well-dressed women had been in the store a short time before and had kept Bohler engaged in the rear of the store for some time, although they made no purchases.

SHOOTS HIS WIFE IN CAR.

N. B. Nethaway Then Ends His Own Life in Near-By River.

N. B. Nethaway, well-known trap shooter, shot and killed his wife on a train at Norfolk, Neb., causing panic among the passengers. He then jumped off the train and killed himself a few minutes later. Mrs. Nethaway had boarded the train to go to the county seat, where her application for divorce was to have been heard. Nethaway appeared in the car door armed with a shotgun. He called to his wife at the opposite end of the coach to "prepare to die" and then fired both barrels at her with fatal precision. He next addressed the frightened passengers, mostly men, many of whom had scrambled under the seats or tried to climb through the windows. "Good-by, boys," he said. "I am sorry that I have to do this, but I will do the same thing for myself." After calling up his mother by telephone and telling her what he had done and how he was going to complete the tragedy, he asked her to care for his daughter, now in a convent. He then went to a grain elevator near by, where he put a bullet into his brain.

LANDIS ASSESSES BIG FINES.

Judge Imposes Heavy Penalties on Internal Revenue Law Violators.

Judge K. M. Landis, sitting in the federal district court in Indianapolis, in place of Judge Anderson, used some vigorous language in the trials of revenue cases and added sentences fully as severe as his talk to the culprits. Arch Yazel, who sold whisky on which he did not pay the government tax, was fined \$1,000 and sent to Leavenworth prison for fifteen months. Reuben Shinn, another liquor law violator, was fined a similar amount and sent to jail for six months. Mrs. Violet Lancaster and her daughter, Garret, who run a matrimonial bureau at Evansville, were sent to prison for eight months and fined.

FARMERS ASK GOVERNMENT AID.

Union Has Plan for Federal Assistance in Moving Crop.

At a meeting of the Farmers' Union at Manitou, Okla., resolutions urging government aid in the present financial crisis for the movement of crops were passed. Other unions are asked to concur and send delegations to Washington petitioning for a circulating medium to enable the unincumbered warehousemen to hold cotton for the best price and offering to place the cotton crop under government supervision, issuing to the farmer as much as \$3 a bale and placing enough interest on the money to pay for handling the crop.

DYNAMITED BY BLACK HAND.

Bomb Shatters Windows, but Man Who Helped Kidnaps Escapes.

In New Orleans dynamiters tried to blow up the grocery of Charles Graffin, an Italian, who, the police believe, was the intended victim of a Black Hand plot. The bomb struck the sidewalk and exploded, shattering all windows in the neighborhood of Palmyra street and Claiborne avenue. Graffin was a member of the Italian vigilance committee which was instrumental in convicting several Italians of kidnapping and murdering 8-year-old Walter Lanana last June.

PROMINENT MAN IS SLAIN.

Attack on Gompers Renewed.

American Industries, the organ of the National Manufacturers' Association, in its issue of Nov. 15 renewed its attack on the activities of the American Federation of Labor as directed by President Samuel Gompers. It publishes the report of a firm of public accountants which it had employed to examine the monthly reports of the federation, as published in the American Federationist. The findings of these accountants is supposed to reflect seriously on the management of the affairs of the federation, particularly in connection with its organ, the Federationist.

At the convention of the federation, as president for permission to reply to these attacks on the following day, This was granted.

To Fight Vivisection Farm.

Mrs. Spencer Waer, a prominent member of the New Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs, whose country home adjoins the property recently bought to be used by scientists in the employ of John D. Rockefeller as a vivisection farm, has begun a war upon the whole undertaking. She will enlist the various State and national societies to protect animals. In an interview she said: "Stretch John D. Rockefeller out on a table with his hands and feet tied. Somebody take off the skin of his head in order to find 'for the good of science' why his hair doesn't grow. Then he may decide to give his money for better purpose than a vivisection farm, where poor animals are tortured in a most agonizing manner."

Finds Missing Cashier's Body.

The body of David R. Rankin, the missing cashier of the Merchants and Planters' Bank of Lawton, Okla., which recently failed, was found by a Comanche Indian boy in Cache Creek, two miles north of Lawton, where it had remained since the evening of Nov. 8, the day of his disappearance. He is believed to have committed suicide. Rankin owed the bank \$3,100 and his accounts were \$302 short.

Waives Immunity for Restitution.

James Hazen Hyde offers to make restitution of \$1,000,000 to the Equitable Life Insurance Society of New York, provided the suits now pending against him are abandoned.

Four Children Burn to Death.

In Three Rivers, Quebec, the residence of Mrs. Dupont caught fire while her husband was attending a meeting of the school commissioners and four of their six children were burned to death.

Johnson Wins Farce Fight.

Major Johnson won his seven-year car fight when the Cleveland Electric Company surrendered, and the Ohio city will have 3-cent fares.

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FIVE HUNDRED ARE ENTOMBED IN MINES

Harrowing Catastrophe Reported in Shafts of the West Virginia Coal Company.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE FEARED.

Buy the New Royal Sewing Machine

Equal to any made.
For Sale and fully warranted by O. Palmer.

The End of a Practical Joke

By EDWARD EVERETT HORTON

(Copyright)

"If you will keep quiet and act like a rational being, my dear," I say, somewhat impatiently, to my young sister, "I will read the letter again.

Listen:

"Havana, Jan. 20.—My Dear Daughter: It is with great gratification that I am able at last to accurately determine the date of my departure from this city for my beloved Maryland home, which I am happy to say, I hope never to leave again. My business and affairs in South America have continued far more successfully than I had expected, and if, on my return, I find my charming daughters and all my friends enjoying half as good health as I do, then shall I be happy indeed."

"The purpose leaving here on the 20th on the Havana, which sails for New York, and if everything goes well will be with you on the 24th. Your loving father,

HENRY FAIRFAK.

"P. S.—In my wanderings in South America I came across a very fine—

"Here I stop reading. There is a blotted word on the paper which I cannot make out. Lillian, my sister, is quieting down somewhat, looks over my shoulder to assist in solving the knotty problem.

"—where I call the Cherub, and as he is a splendid specimen, I intend bringing him with me. Send Jackson to the station late in the afternoon.

"FATHER."

"Joy! joy!" cries the irrepressible Lillian, clapping her hands and hugging me. "After all these years he is coming home. Oh, how thankful I am!"

Gently I disengaged my sister's arms from around my neck and wife away tears of joy.

"God has been very good to us," I say, impressively, "ever since mother died. Let us thank him for it."

Taking the letter from my hand, Lillian essayed to read the blotted word, finally uttering a little cry of vexation. "What can it be?" she says again and again, and her persistence causes me to look up.

"Oh," I say, carelessly, "probably some native of the jungle—a maulatto boy, perhaps; or maybe it's a dog."

Silence again for a full minute.

"Rose," says Lillian, solemnly, weighing each word, "are you blind? Do you not recall what a practical father is?"

I readily yielded this point. No jollier man ever lived than Henry Fairfax. It is the comment of those who know him; and I have had reason to remember many of his tricks.

"It's as plain as day. The Cherub, as father calls him, is an ugly, mischievous peace-destroying, tantalizing monkey," says Lillian, dwelling on the syllables of the adjectives to give them proper weight, "and that blot on the paper is made purposely to set his 'charming daughters' to guessing. So there!"

I sink back in my chair, perfectly astounded and unversed.

"What! a monkey in this house, known of all homes for its order and nicety; a monkey here to pull Rover's tail and to frighten Aunt Chloe out of her wits; to tear the feathers out of the parrot's tail and to kill my pet canaries, to say nothing of ruining—yes, ruining—my roots and bulbs in the greenhouse; a monkey in this house to—to—to—"

My tongue fails me. The awful truth of my sister's words comes with crushing force. Long and earnestly we discuss the alarming situation, many are the suggestions offered and plans made for preventing the enemy's entrance into our sacred home. We finally evolved an elaborate plan to take the "horrid" cherub from father immediately on his arrival and set him free.

It is the night before father's arrival and all is in readiness for his coming. To bed and to sleep, we finally go—Lillian to dream of the incidents of the morrow and I to dream of him who is coming o'er the sea, my mind gradually wandering off to one who went down at sea some ten years ago, due primarily to my cruel and heartless refusal of his earnest suit for my hand.

It is along toward four o'clock of the next day when the crunching noise made by the feet of a heavy man is heard approaching nearer and nearer.

The man stops at the steps of the veranda and stamps the snow from his feet, then walks hastily up. He crosses the veranda quickly, stops, stamps again, grasps the knocker and gives one loud blow. In a flash the door is thrown open and we fall—literally fall, for I fear we make a sad mess of it—upon the neck of a very much wrapped-up athletic gentleman, whose vice-like grip around our waists nearly takes the breath away. Then what? tell it? O merciful heaven, the man is no more like my father than I to Hercules!

Before losing consciousness, I hear the voice of the stranger calling out to a figure coming up the steps. "John Mortimer, this is a warm reception, no mistake."

Now I am introduced to a manhood, bearded gentleman, the name of Mr. Hubert Bancroft, and the boy caused by my father's hasty walk drives away all thoughts of the eventful afternoon.

It is a happy party that gathers round the grate at night. Father's long stories of adventure, told in a man's style, and his description of people among whom he was destined to be thrown; his irrepressible humor, shaded occasionally by

a bit of pathos, all contribute to make the evening one never to be forgotten. I have not had the opportunity of examining Mr. Bancroft's face as well as I would like; he is taciturn and sits in the shadow, and I am rather shy after my brilliant performance of the afternoon.

"Bancroft, my cherubic friend," cries father, finishing the story of his success in the gold mines of Mexico and his ventures in the copper fields of Chile, "you conclude that story, my lad, and tell us all how it was that we came together."

Thus appealed to, my father's friend tells how he left the United States for a South American port as a sailor; how he suffered, being "green" on board the vessel; how at last, when nearing their destination, the port of Africa, fearful tempest, or earthquake, came, and the vessel was wrecked, all on board perishing save three.

"The three—what became of them?" say I, leaning forward, rather pleased with the narrator's voice.

"Of the three, one was left on a desert island, having become crazed after days and days on the sea in an open boat."

"How cruel in you! And did he die alone, forsaken by all who loved him, with no hand to help him, no one to hold his dying head?" say I, quickly, my breath coming in gasps. A great fear seizes me, I know not why.

The gentleman hesitates and looks at father, who in turn looks sharply at him; then father suddenly bolts from his chair, as is his custom when excited over any matter, and strides the floor.

"Of that man who was left on the barren island," continues the narrator.

Husband Evidently Shared in Dauntless Mean for Wife.

The Lady Bountiful of the parish was going her rounds and called at a cottage occupied by a "model" peasant, whose wife had been an invalid for some years. "And how is Mary to-day?" inquired the visitor. "Just about the same, thank you kindly, mem," was the reply. "Did she enjoy those little things I sent her yesterday?" asked the lady. "The things come all right, mem, an' we be greatly obliged; but, if I might make so bold, would ye not send her any more of that jelly? Some jam—strawberry jam—be much more sociable, mem." "Why, doesn't she care for the jelly?" was the natural query. "Yes, mem, she do; but I can't say as I does."—Judge's Library.

Fashion in Medicine.

A curious communication has been made to the French Academy of Medicine by Dr. Grimbert, who has a fondness for statistics. The doctor has been making inquiries with a view to finding out whether there is a fashion in medicine. He has discovered that the old-fashioned medicines, such as opium, laudanum, iodine and bismuth, are sold in about the same quantities as they have always been. The sale of leeches has diminished. In 1876 50,000 were sold by a certain number of chemists' shops in Paris, but this year the same shops sold only 12,000. The glycerophosphates and antipyrine sold 60 per cent less than they used to and quinine has gone down 24 per cent. As for the newer drugs—pyramidon, aspirine, etc.—their sale has increased enormously.

W. E. Henley.

"I Have Come Back for You, Rose," or, "nothing was ever heard, but the boat containing the two seamens was picked up by a coasting vessel and the poor fellows were landed at last at Valparaiso, Chile. Here one of them died, while the other, happening by the merest chance to save the life of an American from assassins in the streets of Valparaiso—"

"That's modest, Hubert," my father breaks in, speaking rapidly. "Let me finish it. You saved my life from as cowardly and dastardly a set of blackguards as ever lived. I found out who and what you were, your condition in life, and so forth, and together we went up into the interior, struck a mine, and, thanks be to God, here we are—rich men, happy and strong, and with many years of life before us, let us hope."

"Mr. Bancroft," say I, nervously for a question, the answer to which I fear may kill me, "do you know the name of either of those men who died?"

"For the life of me I can't recall either name," he replies, after some reflection. At this reply father stops short in his nervous striding and, looking at his friend, utters a low whistle—a most extraordinary performance, as it expressed wonder at such a statement. I grow suspicious.

"And the name of him who was saved was—"

"John Mortimer," is the thrilling response, uttered in a low voice.

I gasp hysterically, totter to my feet, then fall in a heap.

At this juncture a most unlooked-for incident occurs.

Father, with a dart like lightning, strikes at the man, snatches from his face a false beard and from his head a wig, and as Jackson and Aunt Chloe—the latter holding her skirts and taking most ridiculous steps—come to the scene in response to Lillian's cries of alarm my reeling senses perceive the form of him who went to sea but who was not drowned.

"I have come back for you, Rose, dear," cries John Mortimer, holding me in his strong grasp. From your father's lips I heard of your repentant spirit, and at last you are mine, mine."

"Well done, John, my cherubic friend!" I hear the voice of father above the confusion. Then, grasping Lillian around the waist, he points to where we are. "Lillian, my dear," he says, his eyes twinkling. "Look at your future brother. Look at him, I say! It is said that your father can do some tall prevaricating but for pure, unadulterated lying, if our son and brother here don't excel the Baron Munchausen I'll eat the whole book—and the Baron, too."

Setting up rival claims for fame and popular favor generally ends in inspiring criticism and disgust.

"CHILDREN'S DAY" WITH ANTS.

Youngster's Pretty Idea of the Gathering of the Small Creatures.

FOREST NOT ALWAYS SILENT.

Prof. Garner Authority for Assertion That Wild Animals Converse.

"Mammals, next Sunday is to be Children's day. Shall I have my new white dress for that day? All the little girls are to be dressed in white." "Yes, Gertrude, I will promise you your dress for that day." "And shall I have my dress, too?" asked two-year-old Roy, the little sunbeam of the family. "Oh, you are only a little bit of a boy, just the 'sunbeam' of our home. You don't go to Sunday school, do you?" "Can't I go Children's day, mamma?" "Can't I go, papa?" "Well, why not, little sunbeam, I should think you might, on this great day for children." And so decided that little "Sunbeam" should go, if he would promise not to get tired, and also promise to be a "good boy."

It was a very proud little boy who joined with the infant class, and marched out into the main room, and tried to join in with the singing. He watched the other classes march two by two, and it made a very great impression on him. On the following day he was playing in the grounds which surrounded his home, when he noticed what seemed to him to be an army of ants, all going in the same direction. He ran breathless to his mother, calling: "Mamma, come quick, and see! It must be children's day with the ants."

REASON FOR THE PREFERENCE.

Husband Evidently Shared in Dauntless Mean for Wife.

The Lady Bountiful of the parish was going her rounds and called at a cottage occupied by a "model" peasant, whose wife had been an invalid for some years. "And how is Mary to-day?" inquired the visitor. "Just about the same, thank you kindly, mem," was the reply. "Did she enjoy those little things I sent her yesterday?" asked the lady. "The things come all right, mem, an' we be greatly obliged; but, if I might make so bold, would ye not send her any more of that jelly? Some jam—strawberry jam—be much more sociable, mem." "Why, doesn't she care for the jelly?" was the natural query. "Yes, mem, she do; but I can't say as I does."—Judge's Library.

INFLUENCE OF DIET ON SLEEP.

Effect of Certain Foods Largely Imaginary, Says Physician.

Diet has little influence on sleep, except in so far as it may produce disturbances of digestion and through these of the general balance of health. The hypnotic effects of certain foods, such as onions, lettuce, millet, etc., are chiefly imaginary. Even the time of the last meal of the day is of relatively little importance, except that it is well to let this be at least two or three hours before retiring. But even this rule has many exceptions, as many healthy laboring men habitually fall asleep over their pipes directly after supper, and children, after poking the spoon into their little eyes, nod off over the tea-table, with the bread and butter still clutched in their chubby fists.

The processes of digestion probably go on more slowly during sleep, but they are perfectly carried out, as is illustrated by the almost-invariable habit among animals of going to sleep directly after a meal.

Indeed, a moderate amount of food in the stomach or intestines seems to promote slumber. Many night workers, for instance, sleep much better by taking a light or even full supper just before retiring.—Dr. Woods Hutchinson, in the American Magazine.

The Foot and Door Trick.

In his book, "Work in Great Cities," the bishop of London writes: "You have often not only to learn but to practice what may be described as the 'foot and door trick.' It is ruinous to the foot and sometimes hurts the toe; but it consists in rapidly but quickly passing the foot in the moment the door is opened, in order to secure, at any rate, a few minutes' repose."

As to what may happen he writes: "After long hesitation it will be opened by a little girl about half a foot; and then you will hear a distant voice from the washbasin in the rear: 'Well, Sally, who is it?' Then Sally will answer at the top of her voice: 'Please, mother, it's religion.' You will require all your presence of mind to cope with that." The time came, however, when every door was thrown wide open to welcome "our bishop."

Improvement in Bread.

Judged by its appearance, digestibility, flavor and food value, modern bread is much superior to that which was in common use 50 or 60 years ago.

Fifty years ago the very best was very good, the average was poor, the bad very bad. Improved wheat cleaning—wheat "conditioning," whereby the wheat is put in the best condition for the separation of the husk from the kernel, diminution in the amount and intensity of the friction used in grinding, and improvements in the methods of separating the products of grinding—have in the aggregate wrought a revolution in the art of milling so that the flour of to-day is an article very superior to old-fashioned flour.—Science Progress.

How a Woman May Harness a Horse.

We adopted an original plan of harnessing in order to make the operation easy for the women to do alone. It is adapted somewhat after the fire engine method. The bridle having been slipped on in the stall, the horse comes out and backs into the shafts, which, with the harness, are secured to the ceiling. This is lowered by weight and pulley. The Dutch collar is cut at the center of the front and a strong buckle set in. It is then only necessary to snap the reins into the bit, buckle the girth straps and all is in readiness.

"Good Housekeeping."

Making Out a Case.

"What is his plea?"

"Insanity."

"Who are his lawyers?"

"He's acting as his own lawyer."

"Ah, he's fox. That strengthens the plea."

International Courtesy.

An exceptionally pretty girl, with an English flag, Lieutenant at her side, was standing on a chair on the pier, watching the racing. On a chair behind were two Frenchmen. The lady turned round and said in French: "I hope I do not obstruct your view." "Mademoiselle," quickly replied one of the men, "I much prefer the obstruction to the view." Can the sentiments of the two Frenchmen grow a finer flower of courtesy than that?—The Tatler.

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Parents should see to it that

FIFTH ADDITION TO PORTAGE LAKE PARK.										FOURTH ADDITION TO PORTAGE LAKE PARK.										PORTAGE HEIGHTS.										SIXTH ADDITION TO PORTAGE LAKE PARK.									
lot 11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	lot 41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	lot 29 to 50 inclusive	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	lot 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
lot 15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	lot 40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	lot 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	lot 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
lot 16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	lot 41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	lot 6, 7, 8 and 9	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	lot 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
lot 17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	lot 41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	lot 10 to 15 inclusive	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	lot 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
lot 18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	lot 41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	lot 16 and 17	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	lot 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
lot 19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	lot 41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	lot 18 and 19	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	lot 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
lot 20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	lot 41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	lot 17 and 18	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	lot 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
lot 21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	lot 41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	lot 16 and 17	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	lot 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
lot 22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	lot 41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	lot 15 and 16	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	lot 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
lot 23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	lot 41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	lot 14 and 15	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	lot 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
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lot 25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	lot 41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	lot 12 and 13	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	lot 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
lot 26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	lot 41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	lot 11 and 12	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	lot 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
lot 27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	lot 41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	lot 10 and 11	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	lot 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
lot 28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	lot 41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	lot 9 and 10	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	lot 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
lot 29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	lot 41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	lot 8 and 9	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	lot 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
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lot 31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	lot 41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	lot 6 and 7	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	lot 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
lot 32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	lot 41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	lot 5 and 6	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	lot 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
lot 33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	lot 41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	lot 4 and 5	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	lot 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
lot 34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	lot 41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	lot 3 and 4	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	lot 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
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lot 40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	lot 41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	lot 3 and 2	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	lot 43, 44, 45, 46 and 47	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
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lot 42	43																																						

SUPPLEMENT.

lords with tenant-farmed estates would be a veritable calamity. The growth of our cities is a good thing but only in so far as it does not mean a growth at the expense of the country farmer. We must welcome the rise of physical sciences in their application to agricultural practices and we must do all we can to render country conditions more easy and pleasant.

Land Waterways.

For the last few years, through several agencies the government has been endeavoring to get out people to look ahead and to substitute a planned and orderly development of our resources in place of a haphazard striving for immediate profit. Our great river systems should be developed as national water highways; the Mississippi, with its tributaries, standing first in importance, and the Columbia second, although there are many others of importance on the Pacific, the Atlantic and the Gulf slopes. The national government should undertake this work, and I hope a beginning will be made in the present Congress; and the greatest of all our rivers, the Mississippi, should receive special attention. From the Great Lakes to the mouth of the Mississippi there should be a deep waterway, with deep waterways leading from it to the east and west. Such a waterway would practically mean the extension of our coast line into the very heart of our country. It would be of incalculable benefit to our people. If begun at once it can be carried through in time appreciably to relieve the congestion of our great freight-carrying lines of railroads. I have appointed an inland waterways commission to study and outline a comprehensive scheme of development along all the lines indicated. Later I shall lay its report before the Congress.

Reclamation Work.

Irrigation should be far more extensively developed than at present, not only in the States of the great plains and the Rocky Mountains, but in many others, as, for instance, in large portions of the south Atlantic and Gulf States, where it should go hand in hand with the reclamation of swamp land. The Federal Government should seriously devote itself to this task realising that utilisation of waterways and water power, forestry, irrigation, and the reclamation of lands threatened with overflow, are all interdependent parts of the same problem. The work of the reclamation service in developing the larger opportunities of the western half of our country for irrigation is more important than almost any other movement.

Public Lands.

The effort of the Government to deal with the public land has been based upon the same principle as that of the reclamation service. The land law system which was designed to meet the needs of the fertile and well-watered regions of the middle west has largely broken down when applied to the drier regions of the great plains, the mountains, and much of the Pacific slope, where a farm of 160 acres is inadequate for self-support. In these regions the system lent itself to fraud. Three years ago a public lands commission was appointed to scrutinise the law, and defects, and recommend a remedy. Their examination specifically showed the existence of great fraud upon the public domain, and their recommendations for changes in the law were made with the design of conserving the natural resources of every part of the public lands by putting it to its best use. The recommendations of the public lands commission are sound; for they are especially in the interest of the actual home-maker; and where the small home-maker cannot at present utilise the land they provide that the Government shall keep control of it so that it may not be monopolised by a few men. Some such legislation as that proposed is essential in order to preserve the great stretches of public grazing land which are unfit for cultivation under present methods and are valuable only for the forage which they supply.

Preservation of Forests.

Optimism is a good characteristic, but if carried to an excess it becomes foolishness. We are prone to speak of the resources of this country as inexhaustible; this is not so. The mineral wealth of the country, the coal, iron, oil, gas, and the like, does not reproduce itself, and therefore is certain to be exhausted ultimately; and wastefulness in dealing with it to-day means that our descendants will feel the exhaustion a generation or two before they otherwise would. But there are certain other forms of waste which could be entirely stopped—the waste of soil by washing, for instance, which is among the most dangerous of all wastes. Now in progress in the United States, is easily preventable, so that this present enormous loss of fertility is entirely unnecessary. The preservation or replacement of the forests is one of the most important means of preventing this loss. We have made a beginning in forest preservation, but it is only a beginning. At present lumbering is the fourth greatest industry in the United States and yet so rapid has been the rate of and yet so rapid has been the rate of lumbering that the country is unquestionably on the verge of a timber famine which will be felt in every household in the land. There has already been a rise in the price of lumber, but there is certain to be a more rapid and heavier rise in the future. The present annual consumption of lumber is certainly three times as great as the annual growth, and if the consumption and growth continue unchanged, practically all our lumber will be exhausted in another generation, while long before the limit to complete exhaustion is reached the growing scarcity will

make itself felt in many blighting ways upon our national welfare. Forests can be numbered so as to give to the public the full use of their mercantile timber without the slightest detriment to the forest, any more than it is a detriment to a farm to furnish a harvest. But forests, if used at all, our forests have been used in the past and as most of them are still used, will be either wholly destroyed, or so damaged that many decades will be passed before effective steps can be made of them again. All these facts are so obvious that it is extraordinary that it should be necessary to repeat them.

Tariff on Wood Pulp.

There should be no tariff on any forest product grown in this country; and, in special, there should be no tariff on wood pulp; due notice of the change being of course given to those engaged in the business so as to enable them to adjust themselves to the new conditions. The repeal of the duty on wood pulp should if possible be accompanied by an agreement with Canada that there shall be no export duty on Canadian pulp wood.

The Panama Canal.

Work on the Panama Canal is proceeding in a highly unsatisfactory manner. Let wide bids were requested and received for doing the work of canal construction by contract. None of them was found to be satisfactory and all were rejected. It is the unanimous opinion of the present commission that the work can be done better, more cheaply, and more quickly by the Government than by private contractors. Fully 80 per cent of the entire plant needed for construction has been purchased or contracted for; machine shops have been erected and equipped for making all needed repairs to the plant; many thousands of employees have been secured; an effective organisation has been perfected; a recruiting system is in operation which is capable of furnishing more labor than can be used advantageously; employees are well sheltered and well fed; salaries paid are satisfactory and the work is not only going forward smoothly, but it is producing results far in advance of the most sanguine anticipations. Under these favorable conditions, a change in the method of prosecuting the work would be unwise and unjustifiable, for it would inevitably disorganise existing conditions, check progress, and increase the cost and lengthen the time of completing the canal.

The chief engineer and all his professional associates are firmly convinced that the 55-foot level lock canal, which they are constructing is the best that could be desired. Some of them had doubts on this point when they went to the Isthmus. As the plans have developed under their direction their doubts have been dispelled. While they may decide upon changes in detail as construction advances, they are in hearty accord in approving the general plan. They believe that it provides a canal not only adequate to all demands that will be made upon it, but superior in every way to a sea level canal. I concur in this belief.

Postal Affairs.

I commend to the favorable consideration of the Congress a postal savings bank system, as recommended by the Postmaster General. The primary object is to encourage among our people economy and thrift and by the use of postal savings banks to give them an opportunity to husband their resources, particularly those who have not the facilities at hand for depositing their money in savings banks. Viewed, however, from the experience of the past few weeks, it is evident that the advantages of such an institution are still more far-reaching. Timid depositors have withdrawn their savings for the time being from national banks, trust companies and savings banks; individuals have boarded their cash and the workingmen their earnings; all of which money has been withheld and kept in hiding in the safe deposit box to the detriment of prosperity. Through the agency of the postal savings banks such money would be retained in the channels of trade, to the mutual benefit of capital and labor. I further commend to the Congress the consideration of the Postmaster General's recommendation for an extension of the parcel post, especially on the rural routes.

Presidential Campaign Expenses.

It is well to provide that corporations shall not contribute to presidential or national campaigns. The need for collecting large campaign funds would vanish if Congress provided an appropriation for the proper and legitimate expenses of each of the great national parties, an appropriation ample enough to meet the necessity for thorough organization and machinery, which requires a large expenditure of money.

Ocean Mail Service.

I call your special attention to the unsatisfactory condition of our foreign mail service, which, because of the lack of American steamship lines, has largely been done through foreign lines, and which, particularly so far South and Central America are concerned, is done in a manner which constitutes a serious barrier to the extension of our commerce. The time has come, in my judgment, to set to work seriously to make our ocean mail service correspond more closely with our recent commercial and political development. The only serious question is whether at this time we can afford to improve our ocean mail service, as it should be improved. All doubt on this subject is removed by the reports of the Post Office Department. The Government of the United States, having assumed a monopoly of carrying the mails for the people, is making a profit of over \$8,600,000 by rendering a cheap and inefficient service. That profit I believe should be devoted to strengthening our maritime power in those

directions where it will best promote our prestige. I strongly recommend, therefore, a simple amendment to the ocean mail act of 1891 which shall authorise the Postmaster General in his discretion to enter into contracts for the transportation of mails to the republics of South America, to Asia, the Philippines, and Australia at a rate not to exceed \$4 a mile for steamships of 16-knot speed or upwards, subject to the restrictions and obligations of the act of 1891.

The Army.

Not only there is not now, but there never has been, any other nation in the world so wholly free from the evils of militarism as is ours. Never at any time of our history has the regular army been of a size which caused the slightest apprehension. As a nation we have always been short-sighted in providing for the efficiency of the army in time of peace. I think it is only lack of foresight that troubles us, not any hostility to the army. There are, of course, foolish people who denounce any care of the army or navy as "militarism," but I do not think that these people are numerous. We are glad to help in any movement for international peace, but this is because we sincerely believe that it is our duty to help all such movements provided they are sane and rational, and not because there is any tendency toward militarism on our part which needs to be cured. The evils we have to fight are those in connection with industrialism, not militarism. Industry is always necessary, just as war is sometimes necessary. Each has its place, and industry in the United States now exacts, and has always exacted, a far heavier toll of death than all our wars put together.

We should maintain in peace a fairly complete skeleton of a large army. A great and long-continued war would have to be fought by volunteers. But months would pass before any large body of efficient volunteers could be put in the field and our regular army should be large enough to meet any immediate need. In particular it is essential that we should possess a number of extra officers trained in peace to perform efficiently the duties urgently required upon the breaking-out of war. The rate of pay for the officers should be greatly increased; there is no higher type of citizen than the American regular officer, and he should have a fair reward for his admirable work. There should be a relatively even greater increase in the pay for the enlisted men. The rate of desertion in our army now in time of peace is alarming. The deserter should be treated by public opinion as a man guilty of the greatest crime; while on the other hand the man who served steadily in the army should be treated as what he is, that is, as pre-eminent one of the best citizens of this republic.

The Navy.

It was hoped The Hague Conference might deal with the question of the limitation of armaments. But even before it had assembled informal inquiries had developed that an regard naval armaments, the only ones in which this country had any interest, it was hopeless to try to devise any plan for which there was the slightest possibility of securing the assent of the nations gathered at The Hague. It is evident, therefore, that it is folly for this nation to base any hope of securing peace on any international agreement as to the limitation of armaments. Such being the fact it would be most unwise for us to stop the upbuilding of our navy. To build one battleship of the best and most advanced type a year would barely keep us up to its present force. This is not enough. In my judgment, we should this year provide for four battleships. But it is idle to build battleships unless in addition to providing the men, and the means for thorough training, we provide the auxiliaries for them, unless we provide docks, the coaling stations, the colliers and supply ships that they need. We are extremely deficient in coaling stations and docks on the Pacific and this deficiency should not longer be permitted to exist. Plenty of torpedo boats and destroyers should be built. Both on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, fortifications of the best type should be provided for all our greatest harbors.

We need always to remember that in time of war the navy is not to be used to defend harbors and seacoast cities; we should perfect our system of coast fortifications. The only sufficient use for the navy is for offense. The only way in which it can effectively protect our own coast against the possible action of a foreign navy is by destroying the foreign navy. For defense against a hostile fleet which actually attacks them, the coast cities must depend upon their forts, mines, torpedoes, submarines and torpedo boats and destroyers.

It must be remembered that everything done in the navy to fit it to do well in time of war must be done in time of peace. Foreign Affairs.

In foreign affairs this country's steady policy is to behave toward other nations as a strong and self-respecting man should behave toward the other men with whom he is brought into contact. In other words, our aim is disinterested to help other nations where such help can be wisely given without the appearance of meddling with what does not concern us; to be careful to act as a good neighbor; and at the same time, in good-natured fashion, to make it evident that we do not intend to be imposed upon.

The Peace Conference.

The second international peace conference was convened at The Hague on the 15th of June last and remained in session until the 18th of October. For the first time

the representatives of practically all the civilised countries of the world united in a temperate and kindly discussion of the methods by which the causes of war might be narrowed and its injurious effects reduced.

Although the agreements reached in the conference did not in any direction go to the length hoped for by the more sanguine, yet in many directions important steps were taken, and upon every subject on the program there was such full and considerable discussion as to justify the belief that substantial progress has been made toward further agreements in the future. The delegates of the United States worthily represented the spirit of the American people and maintained with fidelity and ability the policy of our government upon all the great questions discussed in the conference.

German Tariff Agreement.

The adoption of a new tariff by Germany, accompanied by conventions for reciprocal tariff concessions between that country and most of the other countries of continental Europe, led the German government to give the notice necessary to terminate the reciprocal commercial agreement with this country proclaimed July 15, 1900. The notice was to take effect on the 1st of March, 1906. Under a special agreement made between the two governments in February, 1906, the German government postponed the operation of their notice until the 30th of June, 1907. In the meantime I sent to Berlin a commission composed of competent experts in the operation and administration of the customs tariff, from the departments of the treasury and commerce and labor. This commission was engaged for several months in conference with a similar commission appointed by the German Government, under instructions, so far as practicable, to reach a common understanding as to all the facts regarding the tariffs of the United States and Germany material and relevant to the trade relations between the two countries. The commission reported, and upon the basis of the report, a further temporary commercial agreement was entered into by the two countries. The agreement is to remain in force until the 30th of June, 1908, and until six months after notice by either party to terminate it.

Cuba.

* A year ago in consequence of a revolutionary movement in Cuba which threatened the immediate return to chaos of the island, the United States intervened, sending down an army and establishing a provisional government under Gov. Magoon. Absolute quiet and prosperity have returned to the island because of this action. We are now taking steps to provide for elections in the island and our expectation is within the coming year to be able to turn the island over again to a government chosen by the people thereof, Cuba is at our door.

Other Recommendations.

I recommend that a naval monument be established in the Vicksburg National Park.

Legislation should be enacted at the present session of the Congress for the thirtieth census.

There should be a national gallery of art established in the capital city of this country. I again recommend that the rights of citizenship be conferred upon the people of Porto Rico.

The Secretary of War has gone to the Philippines. On his return I shall submit his report on the islands.

I strongly recommend to the Congress to provide funds for keeping up the Hermitage, the home of Andrew Jackson.

The loss of life and limb from railroad accidents in this country has become appalling. It is subject of which the national government should take supervision.

I reiterate my recommendations of last year as regards Alaska. Some form of local self-government should be provided, as simple and inexpensive as possible.

The biological survey is quietly working for the good of our agricultural interests, and is an excellent example of a government bureau which conducts original scientific research the findings of which are of much practical utility.

The Congress should consider the extension of the eight-hour law. The general introduction of the eight-hour day should be the goal toward which we should steadily tend, and the government should set the example in this respect.

Unless the Congress is prepared by positive encouragement to secure proper facilities in the way of shipping between Hawaii and the mainland, then the coastwise shipping laws should be so far relaxed as to prevent Hawaii suffering as it is now suffering.

A bureau of mines should be created under the control and direction of the Secretary of the Interior; the bureau to have power to collect statistics and make investigations in all matters pertaining to mining and particularly to the accidents and dangers of the industry.

Oklahoma has become a State, standing on a full equality with her elder sisters, and her future is assured by her great natural resources. The duty of the national government to guard the personal and property rights of the Indians within her borders remains of course unchanged.

I ask for authority to re-form the agreement with China under which the indemnity of 1900 was paid by remitting and cancelling the obligations of China for the payment of all that part of the stipulated indemnity which is in excess of the sum of \$11,650,000, and interest at 4 per cent.

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President's Message

President Roosevelt's message to the Sixtieth Congress is of great length, the longest ever penned by any President, and in full contains over 26,000 words. In part the President says:

No nation has greater resources than ours, and I think it can be truthfully said that the citizens of no nation possess greater energy and industrial ability. In no nation are the fundamental business conditions sounder than in ours at this very moment; and it is foolish, when such is the case, for people to hoard money instead of keeping it in sound banks; for it is such hoarding that is the immediate occasion of money stringency. Moreover, as a rule, the business of our people is conducted with honesty and probity, and this applies alike to farms and factories, to railroads and banks, to all our legitimate commercial enterprises.

In any large body of men, however, there are certain to be some who are dishonest, and if the conditions are such that these men prosper or commit their misdeeds with impunity, their example is a very evil thing for the community. Where these men are business men of great capacity and of temperament both unscrupulous and reckless, and where the conditions are such that they act without supervision or control and at first without effective check from public opinion, they delude many innocent people into making investments or embarking in kinds of business that are really unsound. When the misdeeds of these successfully dishonest men are discovered, suffering comes not only upon them, but upon the innocent men whom they have misled. It is a painful awakening, whenever it occurs; and, naturally, when it does occur those who suffer are apt to forget that the longer it was deferred the more painful it would be. In the effort to punish the guilty, it is both wise and proper to endeavor so far as possible to minimize the distress of those who have been misled by the guilty. Let it not be possible to refrain because of such distress from striving to put an end to the misdeeds that are the ultimate causes of the suffering, and as a means to this end, where possible to punish those responsible for them. There may be honest differences of opinion as to many governmental policies; but surely there can be no such differences as to the need of unflinching perseverance in the war against successful dishonesty.

Interstate Commerce.

The founders of the constitution provided that the national government should have complete and sole control of interstate commerce. There was then practically no interstate business save such as was conducted by water, and this the national government at once proceeded to regulate in a thoroughgoing and effective fashion. Conditions have now so wholly changed that the interstate commerce by water is insignificant compared with the amount that goes by land, and almost all big business concerns are now engaged in interstate commerce. As a result, it can be but partially and imperfectly controlled or regulated by the action of any one of the several States; such action inevitably tending to be either too drastic or else too lax, and in either case ineffective for purposes of justice. Only the national government can in a thoroughgoing fashion exercise the needed control. This does not mean that there should be any extension of federal authority, for such authority already exists under the constitution in amplest and most far-reaching form; but it does mean that there should be an extension of federal activity. The most vital need is in connection with the railroads. As to these, in my judgment there should now be either a national incorporation act or a law licensing railway companies to engage in interstate commerce upon certain conditions. The railroads and all other great corporations will do well to recognize that this control must come; the only question is as to what governmental body can most wisely exercise it.

Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

Moreover, in my judgment, there should be additional legislation looking to the proper control of the great business concerns engaged in interstate business, this control to be exercised for their own benefit and prosperity no less than for the protection of investors and of the general public. As I have repeatedly said in messages to the Congress and elsewhere, experience has definitely shown that no

longer the unwisdom but the fatuity of endeavoring to put a stop to all business combinations. Modern industrial conditions are such that combination is not only necessary but inevitable. It is so in the world of labor, and it is as idle to desire to put an end to all corporations as to all big combinations of capital; as to desire to put an end to combinations of labor. Corporation and labor union alike have come to stay. Each if properly managed is a source of good and not evil. Whenever in either there is evil, it should be promptly held to account; but it should receive hearty encouragement so long as it is properly managed. It is profoundly immoral to put or keep on the statute books a law, nominally in the interest of public morality, that really puts a premium upon public immorality, by undertaking to forbid honest men from doing what must be done under modern business conditions, so that the law itself provides that its own infraction must be the condition precedent upon business success. To aim at the accomplishment of too much usually means the accomplishment of too little, and often the doing of positive damage.

The anti-trust law should not be repealed; but it should be made both more effective and more in harmony with actual conditions. It should be so amended as to forbid only the kind of combination which does harm to the general public; such amendment to be accompanied by, or to be an incident of, a grant of supervisory power to the government over these big concerns engaged in interstate business. This should be accompanied by provision for the compulsory publication of accounts and the subjection of books and papers to the inspection of the government officials. A beginning has already been made for such supervision by the establishment of the Bureau of Corporations. The design should be to prevent the abuses incident to the creation of unhealthy and improper combinations, instead of waiting until they are in existence and then attempting to destroy them by civil or criminal proceedings. The law should make its prohibitions and permissions as clear and definite as possible, leaving the least possible room for arbitrary action, or allegation of such action, on the part of the executive, or of divergent interpretations by the courts. Among the points to be aimed at should be the prohibition of unhealthy competition, such as by rendering service at an actual loss for the purpose of crushing out competition, the prevention of inflation of capital, and the prohibition of a corporation's making exclusive trade with itself a condition of having any trade with itself. Reasonable agreements between, or combinations of, corporations should be permitted, provided they are first submitted to and approved by some appropriate government body. To confer upon the national government, in connection with the amendment I advocate in the anti-trust law, power of supervision over big business concerns engaged in interstate commerce, would benefit them as it has benefited the national banks. In the recent business crisis it is noteworthy that the institutions which failed were institutions which were not under the supervision and control of the national government. Those which were under national control stood the test. Those who fear, from any reason, the extension of federal activity will do well to study the history not only of the national banking act but of the pure food law, and notably the meat inspection law recently enacted.

Pure Food Law.

Incidentally, in the passage of the pure food law, the action of the various State food and dairy commissioners showed in striking fashion how much good for the whole people results from the hearty cooperation of the Federal and State officials in securing a given reform.

Currency.

In my message to the Congress a year ago I called your attention to the condition of our currency laws. The national bank act has ably served a great purpose in aiding the enormous business development of the country, and within ten years there has been an increase in circulation per capita from \$21.41 to \$83.08. For several years evidence has been accumulating that additional legislation is needed. The recurrence of each crop season emphasizes the defects of the present law. There must soon be a revision of them, because to leave them as they are means to incur liability of business disaster. There is need of a change. Unfortunately, however, many of the proposed changes must be ruled from consideration because they are complicated, are not easy of comprehension, and tend to disturb existing rights and interests. I do not press any special plan, but I again urge on the Congress the need of immediate attention to this matter. We need a greater elasticity in our

currency; provided, of course, that we recognize the even greater need of a safe and secure currency. There must always be the most rigid examination by the national authorities. Provision should be made for an emergency currency. The emergency issue should, of course, be made with an effective guarantee, and upon conditions carefully prescribed by the government. Such emergency issue must be based on adequate securities approved by the government, and must be issued under a heavy tax. This would permit currency being issued when the demand for it was urgent, while securing its retirement as the demand fell off. We must also remember that even the wisest legislation on the subject can only accomplish a certain amount. No legislation can by any possibility guarantee the business community against the results of speculative folly any more than it can guarantee an individual against the results of his extravagance. When an individual mortgages his house to buy an automobile he invites disaster; and when wealthy men or men who pose as such, or are unscrupulously or foolishly eager to become rich, indulge in reckless speculation—especially if it is accompanied by dishonesty—they jeopardize not only their own future but the future of all their innocent fellow-citizens, for they expose the whole business community to panic and distress.

Revenue.

The income account of the nation is in a most satisfactory condition. For the six fiscal years ending with the 1st of July last, the total expenditures and revenues of the national government, exclusive of the postal revenues and expenditures, were, in round numbers, revenues, \$3,405,000,000, and expenditures, \$3,275,000,000. The net excess of income over expenditures, including in the latter the fifty millions expended for the Panama canal, was one hundred and ninety million dollars for the six years, an average of about thirty-one millions a year. This represents an approximation between income and outgo which it would be hard to improve. The satisfactory working of the present tariff law has been clearly responsible for this excellent showing. Nevertheless, there is an evident and constantly growing feeling among our people that the time is rapidly approaching when our system of revenue legislation must be revised.

The Tariff.

This country is definitely committed to the protective system and any effort to uproot it could not but cause widespread industrial disaster. In other words, the principle of the present tariff law could not with wisdom be changed. But in a country of such phenomenal growth as ours it is probably well that every dozen years or so the tariff laws should be carefully scrutinized so as to see that no excessive or improper benefits are conferred thereby, that proper revenue is provided, and that our foreign trade is encouraged. There must always be a minimum a tariff which will not only allow for the collection of an ample revenue but which will at least make good the difference in cost of production here and abroad; that is, the difference in the labor cost here and abroad, for the well-being of the wage-worker must ever be a cardinal point of American policy. The question should be approached purely from a business standpoint; both the line and the manner of the change being such as to aroise the minimum of agitation and disturbance in the business world, and to give the least play for selfish and factional motives. The sole consideration should be to see that the sum total of changes represents the public good. This means that the subject cannot with wisdom be dealt with in the year preceding a presidential election, because as a matter of fact experience has conclusively shown that at such a time it is impossible to get men to treat it from the standpoint of the public good. In my judgment the wise way to deal with the matter is immediately after such election.

Income Tax and Inheritance Tax.

When our tax laws are revised the question of an income tax and an inheritance tax should receive the careful attention of our legislators. In my judgment both of these taxes should be part of our system of federal taxation.

I speak definitely about the income tax because one scheme for an income tax was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court; while in addition it is a difficult tax to administer in its practical working, and great care would have to be exercised to see that it was not avoided by the very men whom it was most desirable to have taxed, for if so evaded it would, of course, be worse than no tax at all; as the least desirable of all taxes is the tax which bears heavily upon the honest, as compared with the dishonest man.

Nevertheless, a graduated income tax of the proper type would be a desirable feature of federal taxation, and it is to be hoped that one may be devised which the supreme court will declare constitutional. The inheritance tax, however, is both a far less important method of taxation, and far more important for the purpose of having the fortunes of the country bear in proportion to their increase in size, a corresponding increase and burden of taxation. The government has the absolute right to decide to the term upon which a man shall receive a bequest or devise from another, and this point in the delimitation of property is especially appropriate for the imposition of a tax.

Enforcement of the Law.

A few years ago there was loud complaint that the law could not be invoked against wealthy offenders. There is no such complaint now. The course of the department of justice during the last few years has been such as to make it evident

that no man stands above the law, that no corporation is so wealthy that it can not be held to account. The two great evils in the execution of our criminal laws today are sentimentality and technicality. Both of these evils must be removed or public discontent with the criminal law will continue.

Injunctions.

Instances of abuse in the granting of injunctions in labor disputes continue to occur, and the resentment in the minds of those who feel that their rights are being invaded and their liberty of action and of speech unwarantably restrained continues likewise to grow. Much of the attack on the use of the process of injunction is wholly without warrant; but I am constrained to express the belief that for some of it there is warrant. This question is becoming more and more one of prime importance, and unless the courts will themselves deal with it in effective manner, it is certain ultimately to demand some form of legislative action. I refrain from discussion of this question as I am informed that it will soon receive the consideration of the supreme court.

Employers' Liability.

The national government should be a model employer. It should demand the highest quality of service from each of its employes and it should care for all of them properly in return. Congress should adopt legislation providing limited but definite compensation for accidents to all workmen within the scope of the federal power, including employees of navy yards and arsenals. In other words, a model employers' liability act, far-reaching and thoroughgoing, should be enacted which should apply to all positions, public and private, over which the national government has jurisdiction.

Industrial Disputes.

Strikes and lockouts, with their attendant loss and suffering, continue to increase. For the five years ending December 31, 1905, the number of strikes was greater than those in any previous ten years and was double the number in the preceding five years. These figures indicate the increasing need of providing some machinery to deal with this class of disturbances in the interest alike of the employer, the employee, and the general public. I renew my previous favorable consideration of the matter, and I hope that the Congress will take action.

Capital and Labor.

It is certain that for some time to come there will be a constant increase absolutely, and perhaps relatively, of those among our citizens who dwell in cities or towns of some size and who work for wages. This means that there will be an ever-increasing need to consider the problems inseparable from a great industrial civilization. Where an immense and complex business, especially in those branches relating to manufacture and transportation, is transacted by a large number of capitalists who employ a very much larger number of wage earners, the former tend more and more to combine into corporations and the latter into unions. The relations of the capitalist and wage-worker to one another, and of each to the general public, are not always easy to adjust; and to put them and keep them on a satisfactory basis is one of the most important and one of the most delicate tasks before our whole civilization. It is idle to hold that without good laws evils such as child labor, as the over-working of women, as the failure to protect employees from loss of life or limb, can be effectively reached, any more than the evils of rebates and stock watering can be reached without good laws. To fall to stop these practices by legislation means to force honest men into them, because otherwise the dishonest who surely will take advantage of them will have everything their own way. If the states will correct these evils, well and good; but the nation must stand ready to aid them.

Farmers and Wage Workers.

The two citizens whose welfare is in the aggregate most vital to the welfare of the nation, and therefore to the welfare of all other citizens, are the wage-worker who does manual labor and the tiller of the soil, the farmer. The calling of the skilled tiller of the soil, the calling of the skilled mechanic, should alike be recognized as professions, just as emphatically as the calling of lawyer, doctor, merchant, or clerk. The schools should recognize this fact and it should equally be recognized in popular opinion. It should be one of our prime objects to put both the farmer and the mechanic on a higher plane of efficiency and reward, so as to increase their effectiveness in the economic world, and therefore the dignity, the remuneration, and the power of their positions in the social world.

No growth of cities, no growth of wealth, can make up for any loss in either the number or the character of the farming population. We of the United States should realize this above almost all other peoples. We began our existence as a nation of farmers, and in every great crisis of the past a peculiar dependence has had to be placed upon the farming population; and this dependence has hitherto been justified. But it can not be justified in the future if agriculture is permitted to sink in the scale as compared with other employments. We can not afford to lose that pre-eminently typical American, the farmer, who owns his own medium-sized farm. To have his place taken by either a class of small peasant proprietors, or by a class of great land-

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lords with tenant-farmed estates would be a veritable calamity. The growth of our cities is a good thing but only so far as it does not mean a growth at the expense of the country farms. We must welcome the rise of physical sciences in their application to agricultural practices and we must do all we can to render country conditions more easy and pleasant.

Inland Waterways.

For the last few years, through several agencies, the government has been endeavoring to get our people to look ahead and to substitute a planned and orderly development of our resources in place of a haphazard striving for immediate profit. Our great river systems should be developed as national water highways; the Mississippi, with its tributaries, standing first in importance, and the Columbia second, although there are many others of importance on the Pacific, the Atlantic and the Gulf slopes. The national government should undertake this work, and I hope a beginning will be made in the present Congress; and the greatest of all our rivers, the Mississippi, should receive special attention. From the Great Lakes to the mouth of the Mississippi there should be a deep waterway, with deep waterways leading from it to the east and west. Such a waterway would practically mean the extension of our coast line into the very heart of our country. It would be of incalculable benefit to our people. If begun at once it can be carried through in time appreciably to relieve the congestion of our great freight-carrying lines of railroads. I have appointed an inland waterways commission to study and outline a comprehensive scheme of development along all the lines indicated. Later I shall lay its report before the Congress.

Reclamation Work.

Irrigation should be far more extensively developed at present not only in the States of the great plains, and the Rocky Mountains, but in many others as, for instance, in large portions of the south Atlantic and Gulf States, where it should go hand in hand with the reclamation of swamp land. The Federal Government should seriously devote itself to this task, realizing that utilization of waterways and water power, forestry, irrigation, and the reclamation of lands threatened with overflow, are all interdependent parts of the same problem. The work of the reclamation service in developing the larger opportunities of the western half of our country for irrigation is more important than almost any other movement.

Public Lands.

The effort of the Government to deal with the public land has been based upon the same principle as that of the reclamation service. The land law system which was designed to meet the needs of the fertile and well-watered regions of the middle west has largely broken down when applied to the drier regions of the great plains, the mountains, and much of the Pacific slope, where a farm of 160 acres is inadequate for self-support. In these regions the system lent itself to fraud. Three years ago a public lands commission was appointed to scrutinize the law, and defects, and recommend a remedy. Their examination specifically showed the existence of great fraud upon the public domain, and their recommendations for changes in the law were made with the design of conserving the natural resources of every part of the public lands by putting it to its best use. The recommendations of the public lands commission are sound; for they are especially in the interest of the actual home-maker; and where the small home-maker cannot at present utilize the land they provide that the Government shall keep control of it so that it may not be monopolized by a few men. Some such legislation as that proposed is essential in order to preserve the great stretches of public grazing land which are unfit for cultivation under present methods and are valuable only for the forage which they supply.

Preservation of Forests.

Optimism is a good characteristic, but if carried to an excess it becomes foolishness. We are prone to speak of the resources of this country as inexhaustible; this is not so. The mineral wealth of the country, the coal, iron, oil, gas, and the like, does not reproduce itself, and therefore is certain to be exhausted ultimately; and wastefulness in dealing with it to-day means that our descendants will feel the exhaustion a generation or two before they otherwise would. But there are certain other forms of waste which could be entirely stopped—the waste of soil by washing, for instance, which is among the most dangerous of all wastes now in progress in the United States, is easily preventable, so that this present enormous loss of fertility is entirely unnecessary. The preservation or replacement of the forests is one of the most important means of preventing this loss. We have made a beginning in forest preservation, but it is only a beginning. At present lumbering is the fourth greatest industry in the United States; and yet, so rapid has been the rate of exhaustion of timber in the United States in the past, and so rapidly is the remainder being exhausted, that the country is unquestionably on the verge of a timber famine which will be felt in every household in the land. There has already been a rise in the price of lumber, but there is certain to be a more rapid and heavier rise in the future. The present annual consumption of lumber is certainly three times as great as the annual growth; and of the consumption and growth combined, practically all our lumber will be exhausted in another generation, while long before the limit to complete exhaustion is reached the growing scarcity will

make itself felt in many blighting ways upon our national welfare. Forests can be lumbered so as to give to the public the full use of their mercantile timber without more than it is a detriment to the forest, and more than it is a detriment to the farm to furnish a harvest. But forests, if used at all, our forests have been used, will be either wholly destroyed or so damaged that many decades have to pass before effective use can be made of them again. All these facts are so obvious that it is extraordinary that it should be necessary to repeat them.

Tariff on Wood Pulp.

There should be no tariff on any forest product grown in this country; and, in especial, there should be no tariff on wood pulp; due notice of the change being of course given to those engaged in the business so as to enable them to adjust themselves to the new conditions. The repeal of the duty on wood pulp should if possible be accompanied by an agreement with Canada that there shall be no export duty on Canadian pulp wood.

The Panama Canal.

Work on the Panama Canal is proceeding in a highly satisfactory manner. Last winter bids were requested and received for doing the work of canal construction by contract. None of them was found to be satisfactory and all were rejected. It is the unanimous opinion of the present commission that the work can be done better, more cheaply, and more quickly by the Government than by private contractors. Fully 80 per cent of the entire plant needed for construction has been purchased or contracted for; machine shops have been erected and equipped for making all needed repairs to the plant; many thousands of employees have been secured; an effective organization has been perfected; a recruiting system is in operation which is capable of furnishing more labor than can be used advantageously; employees are well sheltered and well fed; salaries paid are satisfactory and the work is not only going forward smoothly, but it is producing results far in advance of the most sanguine anticipations. Under these favorable conditions, a change in the method of prosecuting the work would be unwise and unjustifiable, for it would inevitably disorganize existing conditions, check progress, and increase the cost and lengthen the time of completing the canal.

The chief engineer and all his professional associates are firmly convinced that the 53-foot level lock canal which they are constructing in the best that could be desired. Some of them had doubts on this point when they went to the Isthmus. As the plans have developed under their direction their doubts have been dispelled. While they may decide upon changes in detail as construction advances, they are in hearty accord in approving the general plan. They believe that it provides a canal not only adequate to all demands that will be made upon it, but superior in every way to a sea level canal. I concur in this belief.

Postal Affairs.

I commend to the favorable consideration of the Congress a postal savings bank system, as recommended by the Postmaster General. The primary object is to encourage among our people economy and thrift and by the use of postal savings banks to give them an opportunity to husband their resources, particularly those who have not the facilities at hand for depositing their money in savings banks. Viewed, however, from the experience of the past few weeks, it is evident that the advantages of such an institution are still more far-reaching. Timid depositors have withdrawn their savings for the time being from national banks, trust companies and savings banks. Individuals have hoarded their cash and the workingmen their wages; all of which money has been withheld and kept in hiding or in the safe deposit box to the detriment of prosperity. Through the agency of the postal savings banks such money would be restored to the channels of trade, to the mutual benefit of capital and labor. I further commend to the Congress the consideration of the Postmaster General's recommendation for an extension of the parcel post, especially on the rural routes.

Presidential Campaign Expenses.

It is well to provide that corporations shall not contribute to presidential or national campaigns. The need for collecting large campaign funds would vanish if Congress provided an appropriation for the proper and legitimate expenses of each of the great national parties, an appropriation ample enough to meet the necessity for thorough organization and machinery, which requires a large expenditure of money.

Ocean Mail Service.

I call your especial attention to the unsatisfactory condition of our foreign mail service, which, because of the lack of American steamship lines, is now largely done through foreign lines, and which, particularly as far as South and Central America are concerned, is done in a manner which constitutes a serious barrier to the extension of our commerce. The time has come, in my judgment, to set to work seriously to make our ocean mail service correspond more closely with our recent commercial and political development. The only serious question is whether, at this time, we can afford to improve our ocean mail service as it should be improved. All doubt on this subject is removed by the reports of the Postoffice Department. The Government of the United States, having assumed a monopoly of carrying the mails for the people, is making a profit of over \$3,000,000 by rendering a cheap and inefficient service. That profit I believe should be devoted to strengthening our maritime power in these

directions where it will best promote our prestige. I strongly recommend, therefore, a minor amendment to the ocean mail act of 1851 which shall authorize the Postmaster General in his discretion to enter into contracts for the transportation of mails to the republics of South America, to Asia, the Philippines, and Australia at a rate not to exceed \$4 a mile for steamships of 16 knot speed or upwards, subject to the restrictions and obligations of the act of 1851.

The Army.

Not only there is not now, but there never has been, any other nation in the world so wholly free from the evils of militarism as is ours. Never at any time of our history has the regular army been of a size which caused the slightest appreciable tax upon the tax-paying citizens of the nation. As a nation we have always been short-sighted in providing for the efficiency of the army in time of peace. I think it is only lack of foresight that troubles us, not any hostility to the army. There are, of course, foolish people who denounce any care of the army or navy as "militarism," but I do not think that these people are numerous. We are glad to help in any movement for international peace, but this is because we sincerely believe that it is our duty to help all such movements provided they are sane and rational, and not because there is any tendency toward militarism on our part which needs to be cured. The evils we have to fight are those in connection with industrialism, not militarism. Industry is always necessary, just as war is sometimes necessary. Each has its price, and industry in the United States now exacts, and has always exacted, a far heavier toll of death than all our wars put together.

We should maintain in peace a fairly complete skeleton of a large army. A great and long continued war would have to be fought by volunteers. But months would pass before any large body of efficient volunteers could be put to the field, and our regular army should be as large enough to meet any immediate need. In particular it is essential that we should possess a number of extra officers trained in peace to perform efficiently the duties urgently required upon the breaking out of war. The rate of pay for the officers should be greatly increased; there is no higher type of citizen than the American regular officer, and he should have a fair reward for his administrative work. There should be a relatively greater increase in the pay for the enlisted men. The rate of desertion in our army now in time of peace is alarming. The deserter should be treated by public opinion as a man guilty of the greatest crime; while on the other hand, the man who serves steadily in the army should be treated as what he is, that is, as a permanently one of the best citizens of this republic.

The Navy.

It was hoped The Hague Conference might deal with the question of the limitation of armaments. But even before it had assembled informal inquiries had developed that as regards naval armaments, the only ones in which this country had any interest, it was hopeless to try to devise any plan for which there was the slightest possibility of securing the assent of the nations gathered at The Hague. It is evident, therefore, that it is folly for this nation to base any hope of securing peace on any international agreement as to the limitation of armaments. Such being the fact it would be most unwise for us to stop the upbuilding of our navy. To build one battleship of the best and most advanced type a year would barely keep our fleet up to its present force. This is not enough. In my judgment, we should this year provide for four battleships. But it is idle to build battleships unless in addition to providing the men, and the means for thorough training, we provide the auxiliaries for them, unless we provide docks, the coaling stations, the colliers and supply ships that they need. We are extremely deficient in coaling stations and docks on the Pacific and the deficiency should not longer be permitted to exist. Plenty of torpedo boats and destroyers should be built. Both on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, for the protection of the best type should be provided for all our greatest harbors.

We need always to remember that in time of war the navy is not to be used to defend harbors and seacoast cities; we should perfect our system of coast fortifications. The only efficient use for the navy is for offense. The only way in which it can efficiently protect our own coast against the possible action of a foreign navy is by destroying that foreign navy. For defense against a hostile fleet which actually attacks them, the coast cities must depend upon their forts, mines, torpedoes, submarines and torpedo boats and destroyers.

It must be remembered that everything done in the navy to fit it to do well in time of war must be done in time of peace.

Foreign Affairs.

In foreign affairs this country's steady policy is to behave toward other nations as a strong and self-respecting man should behave toward the other men with whom he is brought into contact. In other words, our aim is disinterestedly to help other nations where such help can be wisely given without the appearance of meddling. The question is whether, at this time, we can afford to improve our ocean mail service as it should be improved. All doubt on this subject is removed by the reports of the Postoffice Department. The Government of the United States, having assumed

the representatives of practically all the civilized countries of the world united in a temperate and kindly discussion of the methods by which the causes of war might be narrowed and its injurious effects reduced.

Although the agreements reached in the conference did not in any direction go to the length hoped for by the more sanguine, yet in many directions important steps were taken, and upon every subject on the program there was such full and considerable discussion as to justify the belief that substantial progress has been made toward further agreements in the future. The delegates of the United States worthily represented the spirit of the American people and maintained with fidelity and ability the policy of our government upon all the great questions discussed in the conference.

German Tariff Agreement.

The adoption of a new tariff by Germany, accompanied by conventions for reciprocal tariff concessions between that and continental Europe, led the German government to give the notice necessary to terminate the reciprocal commercial agreement with this country proclaimed July 13, 1900. The notice was to take effect on the 1st of March, 1906. Under a special agreement made between the two governments in February, 1906, the German government postponed the operation of their notice until the 30th of June, 1907. In the meantime I sent to Berlin a commission composed of competent experts in the operation and administration of the customs tariff, from the departments of the treasury and commerce and labor. This commission was engaged for several months in conference with a similar commission appointed by the German Government, under instructions, so far as practicable, to reach a common understanding as to all the facts regarding the tariffs of the United States and Germany material and relevant to the trade relations between the two countries. The commission reported, and upon the basis of the report, a further temporary commercial agreement was entered into by the two countries. This agreement is to remain in force until the 30th of June, 1908, and until six months after notice by either party to terminate it.

Cuba.

* A year ago in consequence of a revolutionary movement in Cuba which threatened the immediate return to chaos of the island, the United States intervened, sending down an army, and establishing a provisional government under Gov. Magoon. Absolute quiet and prosperity have returned to the island because of this action. We are now taking steps to provide for elections in the island, and our expectation is within the coming year to be able to turn the island over again to a government chosen by the people thereof. Cuba is at our door.

Other Recommendations.

I recommend that a naval monument be established in the Vicksburg National Park.

Legislation should be enacted at the present session of the Congress for the thirteenth census.

There should be a national gallery of art established in the capital city of this country.

I again recommend that the rights of citizenship be conferred upon the people of Porto Rico.

The Secretary of War has gone to the Philippines. On his return I shall submit his report on the islands.

I strongly recommend to the Congress to provide funds for keeping up the Hermitage home of Andrew Jackson.

The loss of life and limb from railroad accidents in this country has become appalling. It is a subject of which the national government should take supervision.

I reiterate my recommendations of last year as regards Alaska. Some form of local self-government should be provided, as simple and inexpensive as possible.

The biological survey is quietly working for the good of our agricultural interests, and is an excellent example of a government bureau which conducts original scientific research the findings of which are of much practical utility.

The Congress should consider the extension of the eight-hour law. The general introduction of the eight-hour day should be the goal toward which we should steadily tend, and the government should not the example in this respect.

Unless the Congress is prepared by positive encouragement to secure proper facilities in the way of shipping between Hawaii and the mainland, then the coastwise shipping laws should be so far relaxed as to prevent Hawaii suffering as it is now suffering.

A bureau of mines should be created under the control and direction of the Secretary of the Interior; the bureau to have power to collect statistics and make investigations in all matters pertaining to mining and particularly to the accidents and dangers of the industry.

Oklahoma has become a State, standing on a full equality with her elder sisters, and her future is assured by her great natural resources. The duty of the national government to guard the personal and property rights of the Indians within her borders remains of course unchanged.

I ask for authority to re-form the agreement with China under which the indemnity of 1900 was fixed by remitting and cancelling the obligation of China for the payment of all that part of the stipulated indemnity which is in excess of the sum of \$11,650,422.00, and interest at 4 per cent,